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Eighteen
Pages

ENTENTE LEADERS TRY TO RECONCILE VIEWS ON GERMANY

Delegates Confer With View to
Finding Bridge Between British
and French Viewpoints

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns that an informal conference is now proceeding between the British, French and Belgian delegates, with a view to finding a bridge between the British and French positions regarding German reparations. It is considered likely that a full conference will be held this afternoon. A seasoned statement of the British delegation's views has been circulated to the other delegates, but has not been published yet. It is reported that new British proposals have not been formulated in writing, but are being advanced tentatively to help close the gap between the English and French viewpoints.

There is some solid ground for modified optimism. M. Poincaré is reported less intransigent than superficial appearances indicate and it is significant that the French Cabinet has given him permission to make the best deal possible. On the other hand, the British Government is prepared to make some concessions to the French view. The reasoned statement of the British delegation may include new counter-proposals.

Independent Sanctions
It is a weighty consideration that under the Versailles Treaty, Annex 3, Sect. 13, the Reparations Commission can grant Germany a moratorium by majority vote, thus ruling out the question of independent French sanctions, unless France herself tears up the Versailles Treaty and the moratorium decision must revert automatically to the Reparations Commission. If the conference breaks down, in the circumstances, it is fairly certain, therefore, that the conference should at least achieve a postponement of separate French action, especially as a rupture of the entente would be considered disastrous.

What news has been getting through the bottleneck of the Western Union's Penzance station it is difficult to determine, but praise should be given the unremitting efforts of the Belgian Premier, Mr. Theunis, at breakfast luncheon and dinner, early and late, to bring the British and French premiers together.

Poincaré Efficiency Scheme
It is understood that the British, Belgian and Italian expert representatives do not share French confidence in the Poincaré efficiency scheme as a revenue producer since further allied interference with German economic life is not only certain to produce friction, but is likely to cost disproportionate to the gold value of the resultant paper revenue. Modified proposals emanating from Belgium may yet emerge, however, on which an agreement is possible. These proposals have not yet been defined, but it is understood that they differ from those of France in aiming at economic restoration rather than political subjugation of the conquered "enemy."

The conference also discussed the Austrian application for a more complete liberation of sequestered securities in view of the reconstruction loan.

Raymond Poincaré Remains
in Communication With
Members of His Cabinet

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 11.—Raymond Poincaré, desirous of the full support of his Cabinet in the present grave circumstances, has remained in telegraphic communication with individuals.

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ITALIAN CHAMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE IN FACTA CABINET

Government Gets Majority of 126 Before Holiday Adjournment—Fascisti Interrupt Session

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 11.—After Wednesday's disturbances in the Italian Chamber resulting in the suspension of the sitting, owing to the Fascisti deputies' refusal to keep silent, and the attempt of one of their party to draw a revolver against the Communists, the sitting of yesterday was quiet and uneventful. One Fascist on Wednesday was compelled to surrender his revolver. It is felt strongly that deputies should be prevented from coming armed to the Chamber.

Yesterday it was still clear that the Fascisti, though numbering only 35, were masters of the Chamber. Even Luigi Facta, the Prime Minister, made no protest against Fascisti disturbances and threats. After a long discussion in a temperature of over 100 in the shade, the Government obtained a vote of confidence by a majority of 126, only the Fascisti, Republicans, Socialists and Communists voting against. The Chamber therefore adjourned last night for the holidays.

Provinces Calm
Calm reigns in all the Provinces except in Milan, where the Fascisti attacked, and after a battle with the soldiers, occupied the municipality of Monza. At Genoa the Leghorn military authorities handed back the power to the civil authorities. The veteran Senator Ronco has resigned the presidency of the Chamber.

Spanish Armada Galleon Found in Tobermory Bay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 11.
SALVAGE operations, which are still proceeding, have disclosed a Spanish armada galleon under 10 feet of mud in 60 feet of water in Tobermory Bay, Scotland. Pieces of richly engraved silver plate of Elizabethan design, a bronze Spanish ship bell and quantities of well-preserved oak timbers have already been brought up, also other relics. This galleon is historically known to have been sunk in the armada's flight before Drake's pursuing squadron that Philip's regalia and the Admiral's pay chest are aboard has not been confirmed. Bits of Elizabethan glass flagons continue to be brought up by the dredger. The greater part of the galleon has still to be uncovered.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED TO SAVE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

Drastic Measures Necessary to
Prevent Mob Rule From Taking
Law Into Own Hands

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—The greater problem of Germany has diverted attention from the increasingly menacing situation in Austria. This cannot be regarded as other than most unfortunate, the more so as allied governments, having dilly-dallied with the crisis until it has almost passed out of their control, are now demonstrating a tendency to sidetrack the issue anew by regarding it as merely part of a larger problem that must be considered as a whole.

In substance, of course, that contention is fully logical. Experience has shown that, for better or worse, the fortunes of the nations of Europe are interlocked, and a frank acknowledgment of that fact, in all its implications, must precede that sane readjustment of international relations which is daily becoming more inevitable. But it is none the less true that Austria represents a very weak sector in the defense of the post-war settlement, and that the capitulation of that part might involve catastrophe for the whole.

Modern Austria Helpless
It would be difficult, indeed, to overstate the case for urgent action. Modern Austria, bereft of those rich, industrious provinces upon which she and her capital subsisted during the Empire, lies a helpless floater on the tempestuous sea of world politics. She cannot feed the population of her metropolis; her factories lack coal and raw material; her Government is without cohesion and unity. Between the revolutionary workmen of the peasantry of the countryside, there yawns an unbridgeable abyss of divergent ideals. A frail Roman Catholic rules the land, but only with the complacency of the Socialists who hold the power, and the good will of the banks and own the press.

The krona at 160,000 to the £1 tells its own story. Austria is bankrupt. Her people are in despair, and will naturally turn in any direction to stave off the impending calamity. In the last resort—and the last resort may be near at hand—they will individually and collectively embark upon any enterprise, however foolhardy, that offers the prospect of self-preservation. For years Austria has been printing paper kronen to buy bread where with to feed herself. The day is approaching—if, indeed, it

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Dr. Arthur Chester Millsbaugh
Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, Who Has Been Called Upon
by Persia to Take Charge of the Finances of That Impoverished
Nation and Effect Needed Fiscal Reforms

WAR CLAIMS PACT SIGNED IN BERLIN

Agreement Is Reached by Germany and United States on
Method of Adjustment

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Information from Berlin confirmed by the American State Department announces the signing of an agreement between Germany and the United States looking to the appointment of a commission to settle American claims against Germany and citizens of Germany, arising in connection with the World War, during and before the participation of this country in that conflict.

The agreement was negotiated by Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to Germany and presumably signed by Mr. Houghton on behalf of the United States and by Dr. Joseph Wirth, German Chancellor, in behalf of Germany. Technically, the agreement was arrived at between the President of the United States and the President of the German Republic.

Contrary to the general supposition, the agreement deals only with American claims against Germany and German nationals and not with German claims against the United States or citizens of the United States. In its preamble, it sets forth the desire of the two countries to determine the amount to be paid by Germany, under the obligations assumed by that country under the treaty concluded in August, 1921, including rights under the Treaty of Versailles, and provides for the appointment of a commission to perform this service. The commission is to consist of a representative to be selected by each of the two countries and an umpire, which umpire it

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

FISCAL REFORMS LIKELY IN PERSIA

American to Take Charge of Impoverished Nation's Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—American financial and business ability has been drafted for the service of impoverished Persia in the person of Dr. Arthur Chester Millsbaugh, foreign trade adviser for the State Department, who shortly will become administrator-general of finance for a period of five years.

Dr. Millsbaugh at present is organizing a corps of about a dozen government experts, who will accompany him to Persia in September. Although the contract has not been formally signed, all preliminaries are completed, it is announced at the Persian Legation, the contract having been approved by the Persian Government July 27.

Dr. Millsbaugh will have complete charge of Persian finances. All matters of domestic revenue and foreign loans will be administered directly by him, subject to the approval of the Finance Minister. It is expected that one of his first activities in his new capacity will be a reorganization of the Persian budget system and the institution of reforms necessary to put the government finances on a more stable basis. He will act as arbiter in all matters relating to expenditures and concessions.

Dr. Millsbaugh is the second American citizen to be called upon for financial reorganization by the Persian Government, the first being W. Morgan Shuster, former customs collector at Manila. His stay at Teheran, during which he attempted to bring about drastic reforms, was a brief one, owing to the extremely delicate position in which he was placed because of the conflicting interests in Persia of Great Britain and Russia.

Dr. Millsbaugh is a native of Michigan. He has served the state department since 1918. Previously, he was instructor in political science at Johns Hopkins University. He has been a foreign trade adviser for two years, and has taken an active part in the Mexican oil controversy.

R. S. LOVETT HEADS PEACE COMMITTEE OF RAIL OFFICIALS

Meeting Epochal in History of
Transportation Declares One
Road President

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Heads of 148 American railroads today appointed a committee to recommend a reply to President Harding's latest proposal for settlement of the nation-wide rail strike. It was not indicated by those leaving the conference chamber what would be the nature of the reply to the Administration's suggestion that the matter of seniority—at which the executives had balked at their last meeting here—should be left to the Railroad Labor Board.

T. de Witt Cuyler, head of the Association of Railway Executives, was named ex-officio head of the committee, with Judge Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific as chairman. The members were reported to be approximately the same as that which rejected Mr. Harding's first proposal.

The committee was appointed after Hayley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a heavy holder of rail securities, was seen to arrive at the Grand Central Terminal, where the conference was in progress. He was reported to be bearing an important message from financial interests, but was said not to have addressed the meeting.

The seriousness with which executives are taking the meeting was evidenced by the remark of one president as he entered the conference.

"This meeting marks another epoch in railroad history," he said. "Its importance is second only to our meeting in 1918 with President Wilson. I believe our decision today will be beneficial to the railroads, to our employees and to the nation. We have a vital basic labor problem to solve and we must solve it with justice to all."

The meeting with President Wilson, to which the executive referred, was called at the time the Big Four brotherhoods were threatening a nationwide strike and preceded passage of the Adamson act.

From the start of today's meeting a sharp division in the voting strength was apparent, which was so clearly defined as to be almost sectional.

The eastern division appeared unalterably opposed to acceptance of the President's plan, because it provided that the question of returning strikers with seniority rights unpunished should be shunted back to the United States Labor Board for final decision. The attack was led by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson, W. A. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, A. H. Smith of the New York Central and Frederick Underwood of the Erie.

Administration Anticipates
Railroad Chiefs Will Accept
and Strikers Reject Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Representatives of 18 railroad unions, including the "Big Four" and the six crafts of shopmen now on strike, met today at the Machinist Building to consider the proposal of President Harding that the strikers return to work and let the Railway Labor Board decide whether their full seniority rights shall be restored.

B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, called the union leaders into conference to assist in drawing up the reply of the strikers. Every indication pointed to a rejection of the President's proposal by the men, with leaders outspoken in their condemnation.

Those at the conference, besides Mr. Jewell, were: Warren S. Starnes, grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, president, Order of Railway Conductors; J. W. Kline, general president, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America; W. H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists; J. A. Franklin, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

LIQUOR LEADER BARES POLITICAL WEAPONS OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Policy of Pledging Candidates Being Adopted
Throughout Country While Advocates
Never Mention Return of Saloon

FORCES ARE DISCIPLINED TO MAKE
"WINE AND BEER" THE SLOGAN

Former Efforts Did Not Approach Careful Organizing
of Present Contest—Secrecy Is Dropped and
Public Bodies Are Formed

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—"The wets in their campaign to modify the Volstead Act are better organized than they have ever been before. The trouble in the past was that the wets would not pull together. Now everyone is putting his shoulder to the wheel. We have a compact army and each has his part—cavalry, artillery, infantry—and submarines."

This is the way that one of the long time leaders of the wets, sitting in his office here, described the wet drive on national prohibition.

He is no new champion of the wet cause, but a man who has spent years in fighting prohibition and is still working at it, both in this country and abroad. On his desk lay some anti-prohibition propaganda he was mailing to Europe.

He has the background of experience to support his judgment. It is borne out by others who had a hand in the wet's most vigorous national campaigns before the war. These dated back between 1913 and 1916. "We were fairly well united then," said one participant, "but the wets didn't realize what they were up against."

Solidarity Across Nation
Now they know, and this knowledge has brought them into a well disciplined host. The watchword has gone out, "Light wines and beer—but no saloons," and the uniformity with which this program is advanced from Atlantic to Pacific, to say nothing of the surprise and even incredulity among the wets when one of their captains departs from the formula is typical of their solidarity.

Not only has national prohibition forced the enemies of prohibition to get together, but it has made them forge new weapons. They have copied from the victors' tactics that helped bring prohibition to success.

"We have adopted the methods of the Anti-Saloon League," remarked this ancient antagonist of the league. He smiled.

"Yes," he said, "I know all the ways of the Anti-Saloon League, and that is what the wets have finally done."

"How have they done it?"

"Say you are a Republican and I am a Democrat and you are running for office in a district that is strongly Republican. The Anti-Saloon League goes to you and says the wets are getting behind me and that I will certainly be elected if you don't come out strong for prohibition. If you do, they say they will swing all their powerful support to you. So you pledge yourself to the Anti-Saloon League, the election comes and you are elected hands down. Then the Anti-Saloon League tells you it did it. The league hasn't any influence, it's all talk, but you are now pledged to it."

Candidates Approached
That was the wets' analysis of the Anti-Saloon League work with candidates, made from the wet viewpoint, which abhors the league. Prohibition, however, has made the liquor forces see some good in the Anti-Saloon League. If only in its political practice. From state to state where the foes of prohibition are organized into divisions of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, or the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, as otherwise it is called, the wets are quizzing congressional candidates.

Nationally, this is a new policy for the wets. In their years of silent resistance, 1913 to 1916, when prohibition was coming on apace, the wets made vigorous campaigns in 10 to 12 states.

But in none of these did they approach congressional candidates as the new national wet organization of the post-prohibition era is doing.

In those days the wets felt that pledges were not worth the paper they were written on. This was, at any rate, the view of the organizers of the big wet resistance. So they avoided interrogation of candidates while making the most careful investigation of their records, their associations, and their influence. That information in hand, they decided whether a man was at heart a wet or a dry and how he would stand under fire. Accordingly they made recommendations for Congress and published the word to their friends.

Today the wets are sending questionnaires to congressional candidates.

Central Coal Distributor
Reports Increased Movement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Improvement in the movement of coal was reported today to the federal central coal distribution committee.

Loading of bituminous coal Wednesday, according to the committee's reports totaled 13,404 cars, an increase of 1200 cars over Wednesday of last week.

George H. Webb, Fuel Administrator of Rhode Island, has asked the federal committee to distribute in his state and the committee is considering the situation and its policy.

Violation of Rights
The news of the declaration of the autonomous state in Asia Minor by the Greek Government came as a surprise to many political observers, yet the truth is that this action was preceded by a number of preparatory events so far as the Greeks of Asia Minor were concerned, which ever since the unfavorable decisions of the allied representatives last March in Paris made the declaration of autonomy imperative.

From the time of the publication of the Paris decisions, which are not only untrue in their conception, but without parallel in the history of the world, as they seek to place again under the domination of the Turk liberated Christian lands, free populations of Western Asia Minor of all races and religions very justly therefore became indignant against such flagrant violation of the rights of liberty. Without delay they created the Mikraistic Protective League, with headquarters in Smyrna.

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GREEKS OF MIDDLE WEST RALLY TO AID OF NEW STATE OF IONIA

Recognition to Be Sought From United States Government
for Autonomous Region in Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Greeks of the middle west will bend their efforts to aid the new autonomous Greek State in Asia Minor and will seek to obtain recognition of this State of Ionia from the United States Government. This decision, together with a declaration of appreciation to The Christian Science Monitor "for its noble and humanitarian efforts to acquaint its readers with the unbiased facts of the case," was arrived at by the executive committee of the Greek National Defense of the Western States.

The chairman of this committee is Spyros Kotakis, publisher of the "Chicago Greek Daily," which says it is the only Greek newspaper west of New York. Its clientele is largely composed of Greeks in this city, some 50,000 in all, making the largest Greek settlement in any American city. Throughout other cities in this section many thousands and other Greeks are established.

In a statement given The Christian

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dates, and where they feel they have the chance to make themselves felt are interviewing them. Not only do they seek pledges to moderation of national prohibition, but they aim by show of strength to turn candidates with weak convictions into their camp. In short, the wets have abandoned the plan of merely supporting friends and defeating enemies for the project of going direct to candidates and getting in all the good wet work they can before election day.

Necessarily the wet organization has taken on more of a public aspect. The letterheads of these state divisions of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment tell the story of the change in tactics. They carry a list, more or less long, of citizens who are more or less familiar in the community, frequently including names of some of the prominent business and professional men of the leading cities of the State.

Secrecy No Longer

Different this is from some of the old-time organizations, which were largely veiled in secrecy. Whatever may be going on behind the scenes of the state organizations of today they have the semblance of public bodies. As such, they are in far better position to do the work that needs to be done if liquor is to be brought back. That the foes of prohibition know this is indicated not only in the creation of this new instrumentality better fitted to the times, but in the decline of most of the old machinery for fighting prohibition, such as has not already gone into the discard.

The Personal Liberty League, the Home Rule Association, the Manufacturers and Dealers Associations are still alive, but the strength of the opposition to prohibition given them is poured into the new and more public organization.

The change of wet base with the times is manifested also in the atmosphere of wet headquarters. Ten years ago when the Personal Liberty League was crying "personal liberty" in the local option and state campaign, its big place in Cincinnati was a house of suspicion. Today's visitor at state wet offices is given a freer reception.

Foreign Appearance Going

The liquor movement has also taken a more American guise. The German-American Alliance, through which much of the organized resistance to prohibition was made, has passed. The foreign organization which did its work in Chicago, the United Societies, has fallen into decadence. These are signs of the passing of foreign appearance from the wet campaign. Its heart may remain the same, foreign as well as American. Following better political tactics, standing closer together with greater concentration of effort, and making a more American appeal, the wets today are carrying on their great drive to overthrow prohibition. Will it prove, as one wet warrior unsympathetically remarked of the change, that they have locked the barn after the horse was stolen?

Michigan Candidates Will Lose Wet Vote Without Pledge to Aid Liquor's Return

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—Michigan congressional candidates are to be asked to say if they will work for modification or repeal of the prohibition law by the state branch of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It was announced here last night at headquarters of the organization. It was added the association plans to throw the support of its 25,000 members behind those candidates whose stand is favorable and against the others.

Only candidates for the House of Representatives are to be questioned. It was said, officials of the association believing that the House is the strategic point in the anti-prohibition fight. Questionnaires are to be mailed to the candidates shortly and for the present, at least, it was said, no action concerning the replies would be given only to members of the association. It was intimated that eventually the stand taken by the candidates would be made public.

The questionnaire propounds four propositions, covering various proposals for modification of existing laws. The Volstead Act, and asks for an unqualified answer to each.

"A refusal on your part to answer any of these questions within 10 days from date, in the manner stated," the letter to candidates says, "will be taken to mean that your answer to each of the questions is 'I will not.'"

The questionnaire follows:

1. The amendment of the Volstead Act, so as to make lawful the manufacture, sale, transportation in, and im-

portation into the United States, of wines and beers, and the manufacture and sale of cider by farmers and others and the transportation thereof, under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment?

2. The amendment of the Volstead Act, so that all high proof spirits may be made for medicinal purposes and be sold by pharmacists just as are other medicines on physicians' prescriptions?

3. The repeal of the Volstead Act, without re-enactment, so that the manufacture, sale and distribution of beverages under the regulation of the same shall be left solely and exclusively to the government of each state, under the Eighteenth Amendment, but no saloons?

4. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?

Aliens in Iowa Blamed for Liquor Trafficking There

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence).—"Rid Iowa of its aliens, residents who have not sought naturalization papers and never intend to ask for them, and the bootlegging problem will be largely solved," according to E. E. Hunt of St. Paul, federal prohibition director in this zone, who has lately completed a tour of inspection. Records, he said, showed that 87 per cent of the bootlegging in the country now is being done by aliens, "men who are here to break the laws and to make money out of those who are willing to have the laws broken."

Mr. Hunt was in conference in Des Moines with R. N. Holsapple, superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League, and they agreed in belief that prohibition conditions in Iowa are better now than they had been for some time.

COTTON MARKET INQUIRY SOUGHT

Senate Told Restraint of Trade Depresses Prices Artificially

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Investigation of charges that "undue methods or practices are being employed by the trade in restraining the natural operations of the law of supply and demand," and depressing cotton prices, was proposed in a resolution introduced yesterday by Senator D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina. The resolution was referred to the agriculture committee.

Mr. Smith's resolution recited that the cotton carried over was less than normal and that reports on the growing crop indicated a yield below the world demand.

It also stated that the boll weevil damage was "more extensive and severe than ever before in history, making the yield entirely problematical."

"The price of cotton in the markets has failed utterly to respond to these conditions," said Mr. Smith's resolution. He made public a letter from J. S. Wanamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, reporting that New England cotton speculators were working together to beat down the market.

RIVER AND HARBOR ALLOTMENT IS MADE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Final allotment of \$35,604,250 of the funds appropriated by Congress for river and harbor improvement work during the fiscal year 1923, was by the chief of army engineers, was announced today by the war department. Congress appropriated \$42,215,000, of which approximately \$7,000,000 has been reserved for future emergency expenditure.

The allotments include: Boston Harbor, \$40,000; New York Harbor, including East River and channels, \$2,355,000.

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STATE AID REQUIRED BY FEWER CHILDREN

Prohibition Reduces Number of Those Delinquent, Wayward, Neglected or Dependent

The number of child wards of Massachusetts is lower than it has been in many years, the last two dry years showing a marked decrease from the average number of delinquent, wayward, neglected and dependent children for whom the State had to care under former wet conditions. This additional evidence of the benefit of prohibition of the liquor traffic to Massachusetts children was made public today by the campaign committee of the Citizens' Alliance, an organization which is working to insure ratification by the electorate in November of the law passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Channing H. Cox, enforcing the Volstead Act in Massachusetts. The figures are from an abstract of the state department of public welfare's annual report, which will be published next month.

The total number of children received in custody in the state in the past year was 834, while in 1917, the number was 1087. In 1919, the number of state wards was 1073, that figure dropping to 845 in 1920 when the enforcement of prohibition was first felt for a full 12 months.

Of these state wards, in 1917, of those received during the year, 174 were classified as delinquents, 191 in 1918, 190 in 1919, while the latest figures compiled show that only 98 delinquent children were received during the past year.

The number of neglected children fell, from 433 in 1917 and 452 in 1918, steadily with the advent of prohibition until the forthcoming report will show only 269, a decrease of 53 from the previous year.

The number of dependent children shows an increase over the figures of the preceding year, 459 of the latest total as against 376, due to the industrial depression. The total of dependent children in 1919 was 509; in 1917 it was 472.

The number of active cases receiving mother's aid from the State, as will be shown in the same report, increased by 123 cases, the total being 3407. In 1919, this total was 3743. The number of active cases receiving mother's aid in Boston is reported as 1110. In 1919, there were 1238 cases in this community, one-third of the total for the state.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED TO SAVE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC

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has not already arrived—when the paper will have lost all purchasing power.

Nations Do Not Starve

What then? Will the nation starve? Nations do not starve. The states bordering on Russia plead for an arrangement with the Bolsheviks, because they fear that Trotsky's marauders, driven to desperation, will raid them for food and plunder. So the Austrian workmen, faced with the possibility that the ever-depreciating currency paid them in wages will no longer buy the commodities for which they have labored, talk of raiding the agricultural areas, to seize by force the victuals which the peasantry decline to sell for worthless paper. And it must be remarked that the Government of Austria, financially impoverished, deprived of an army, and still known deep in Socialism, is in no fit condition to oppose any such development.

Thus the problem of Austria, which has dogged the heels of diplomacy ever since the Hapsburg monarchy fell into disintegration, is still with us. The situation being what it is today, discussion of the merits of the justice or injustice of the Treaty of St. Germain or the policy of "Balkanizing" central Europe can avail nothing. Hard, cold, relentless facts have to be faced, and procrastination in so doing, if persisted in, may have a far-reaching repercussion on the Continent, with consequences to ordered government which cannot be foreseen.

Two Solutions Offered

There are only two ways of saving Austria, and both are unpleasant for the rescuers. The first—that of union with Germany—has positive, logical and probably inevitable in the long run; but it is by no means free of disturbing possibilities. It suffices to take a map of Europe and color Germany and Austria in red, to realize the potential menace to Poland, and the programs of aggrandizement and domination which are summed up in such phrases as "Drang nach Süd" (Danzig-Trieste) and "Drang nach Osten."

That in custody why France, with the compliance of her allies, insisted on prohibiting Austria from joining Germany without the unanimous consent of the League of Nations—and the French representative may be relied upon to see that such consent is not forthcoming.

German-Austrian Union

Yet, sooner or later, Europe will have to face the issue squarely and honestly. German-Austrian union is natural, it conforms to those ideals which were shrouded from the house-tops of Paris while yet the Peace Conference was in being. Austria leans toward it and is being pushed by circumstances toward it. Germany would not refuse it, and if she would, could not. For those millions of Germans, deprived of their colonies, separated from Russia, must find an outlet somewhere, and Austria is almost as short of population (in the country) as she is of money. But perhaps the greatest argument of all is that, whether Austria rises or falls, whether France remains obdurate or becomes amenable, whether, in short, it is liked or not, this thing is a part of the inevitable as any future development in Europe.

The alternative—at best, I believe, a temporary alternative—is to bolster

Neutral Zone Agreed On Along Thracian Border

By The Associated Press

Constantinople, Aug. 11

The commanders of the Allied and Greek armies on the Thracian line have agreed to a neutral zone along the Thracian border. Previous dispatches from Constantinople told of the efforts of Brigadier-General Harrington, the Allied commander, to bring about the mutual withdrawal of the opposing forces for two miles on each of the Thracian lines.

up the existing régime in the hope that a certain measure of order will be evolved out of the chaos. In this respect the powers on both sides of the Atlantic have manifestly failed in their duty. Though the notion that Austria will ever be in a position to pay any indemnities has perforce been jettisoned, the lien on her assets is being maintained and the progress of the policy of self-help has been barred. Some assistance, of course, has been given, principally by the British Government, but this was enough to stop the downward flight of the currency for but a few days.

New Bank of Issue

The Government is doing its best. A new bank of issue is to be founded with a capital of 100,000,000 Swiss francs, of which 60,000,000 has been guaranteed by the Austrian banks. No new notes are to be signed by this organization without a gold backing; there is to be no exchange of existing notes and no deflation, and the new bank will take over Austrian notes only as it can provide the necessary backing.

The Chancellor, Mr. Seipel, again seeks to balance the budget by embarking on no new expenditure without providing the necessary revenue, cutting down departmental expenses, state subsidies, and disposing of state works. He also proposes to place the customs on a gold basis. This is all to the good, but the scheme can achieve little without an international loan, and here the liens stand in the way.

Embargo on Security

Austria has requested that the revenue of the customs, forests and domains, salt mines and tobacco monopoly be released for the purpose of establishing the new bank of issue and raising an external loan. The Reparations Commission has approved the idea, but sets a time limit of 20 years, thus placing an embargo on the security which international bankers require.

Such proceedings move one to despair that common sense will ever govern consideration of Europe's most pressing problems. There is no time to trifle with the Austrian situation. It calls for immediate, drastic, and generous action, and if this is not forthcoming, mob rule is likely to take the law into its own hands.

And in Austria, who not in Germany? The new bread riots in Vienna are but the surface rumblings of a deep revolutionary movement which, if successful, will not necessarily stop at Salzburg.

PERMIT ASKED TO USE MIAMI CABLE

Western Union Would Operate Sealed Wire in Emergency

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announced today he had wired President Harding for permission to use, in the emergency caused by seizure of cables by Irish irregulars, the cable landed by the Western Union at Miami from the Barbados and sealed by the Government.

Mr. Carlton gave assurance that, if permission were granted, the Miami cable would be used for European business only.

From Miami messages could be transmitted to Pernambuco, where the Western Telegraph Company of London has ample facilities for forwarding them to London.

Attempts of the Western Union, during the Wilson Administration, to land on the Florida coast without an executive permit led to the dispatch of warships to prevent the landing and was followed by extensive litigation. The Government held that to permit landing in the United States of a line connecting with the British cable to Brazil would serve to enlarge the monopoly held by the British company in that country.

Finally, in order to permit departure of the cable ship, the Government permitted the cable to be spliced, but immediately placed it under seal.

SENATE WILL QUIZ OIL FIRMS' HEADS

Gasoline Price Investigators Bound to Get at Facts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Decision to call head officials of many of the greater oil companies who can "talk about the inside of the oil industry" was reached yesterday by Charles L. McNary (R), Senator from Oregon and acting chairman of the Senate Manufacturers Committee, as the next step in the Senate investigation of the gasoline price situation.

Mr. McNary said he was determined to have relevant facts instead of side issues in the committee record. The investigation would show, he said, whether there is "actual competition, for instance, among the units of the Standard Oil group." He believed also, he added, that the question of whether there is "an understanding or what amounts to an understanding" between selling companies as to the "artificial" gasoline prices shall perform" would be determined.

ENTENTE LEADERS TRY TO RECONCILE VIEWS ON GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

vidual members and yesterday there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of Alexander Millerand. The importance of this fact needs no emphasis. It is realized that decisions about to be taken are of such a character that no one can even though pre-eminence, as M. Poincaré, can take them alone. More than ever it is seen to be unfortunate that the main issue was evaded, for M. Poincaré, on concentrating on minor alternatives, has really represented the French case in its worst light from the British viewpoint. The pity of it is that on the real problem, a reduction of the German indemnity and cancellation of the French debt there is reason to believe, in spite of the Balfour note, that there is a substantial agreement, or at any rate it would be easy for the premiers to agree were they really to come to grips with the principal question.

These Resemble Each Other

When the French and British these resemble each other so closely in essence it is amazing to find both sides misrepresenting themselves. England misrepresented herself in the Balfour note, for at heart the general opinion inclines to wiping out debts, whether German or French. France misrepresents herself in putting forward, as though it were her last word and her chief desire, this scheme of control of Germany when, in reality, the present Poincaré scheme was a very incomplete part of the general scheme of cancellation which would have changed the whole face of things in Europe.

This European statesman in refusing to come frankly to the true point on which they could certainly agree in most friendly fashion, find themselves in irreducible opposition, in a most angry fashion, on what are in fact the same issues. In dodging the problem because it seems too big to be tackled they are hopelessly antagonistic.

Today there is an increasing protest against Mr. Lloyd George's methods of issuing threats, either directly or through various agencies. Things, it is said, are bad enough, but they are necessarily made worse if Mr. Lloyd George himself speaks of a rupture. While the inevitable rupture is inevitable, the French are in fact fully meeting the requirements, at the same time it calls attention to the fact that there are a large number of "amparo" proceedings still pending before the Mexican Supreme Court which may and which it is believed by those interested will cover the points not dealt with in the decisions already rendered. Apparently it is the intention of the American State Department to await these additional decisions before committing itself as fully satisfied that the subsoil rights of United States citizens are not endangered by the present Mexican Constitution.

In his statement Secretary Hughes called specific attention to the fact that all of the cases submitted deal with leased lands instead of lands owned by Americans. He also says that while the Mexican Constitution makes provision against retroactive laws, it does not afford such protection against provisions of the Constitution itself. The conclusion is that the decisions do not effectively deal with the rights of American citizens in land containing petroleum or other sub-soil substances where the lands were owned prior to May 1, 1917, but had not been developed or as to which leases or contract rights to prospect for and work petroleum had not been granted before that date, and it is declared that "the question whether the owners of the land in such a case have appropriate protection is yet to be determined by the Mexican Supreme Court."

LYNN SHOE WORKERS MAY SEEK INJUNCTION

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 11.—The joint council of the organized workers in the shoe industry here today asked for instructions from locals on a proposal to bring an injunction suit to prevent the Mayor's arbitration board from promulgating a new working agreement. It is contended that the board, recently named after several months' labor disputes, has authority only to settle existing efforts, and that the workers' strikers, numbering some 2500, notified the manufacturers that unless they were given all back pay in full within three working days they would walk out. They have been receiving temporary pay, subject to adjustment, for work on new styles, and demand that hereafter a definite wage be paid.

Notwithstanding orders from the joint council to return, the 2500 striking cutters who quit work Monday in protest against the Mayor's board award were still out today.

TORONTO TO HAVE NEW ORGAN

TORONTO, Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—An organ being installed in a Toronto theater will cost \$30,000 and no instrument in any other Canadian city will equal it in magnitude. The largest pipes are 33 feet long and 3½ feet in diameter; the smallest pipe is the size of a lead pencil. The organ is equal to a 60-piece orchestra. Any musical instrument, as well as a number of animal sounds and the human voice, may be initiated in a remarkable manner.

BEACH RESORTS ARE RAIDED

What is said to be the biggest raid conducted by dry forces in New England since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment occurred last night at Nantasket Beach, Mass., where more than 50 deputy sheriffs and prohibition agents, under the leadership of James P. Roberts, chief of the federal enforcement agents in Massachusetts, visited 43 beach resorts and made eight arrests.

London Meeting Watched With Anxiety by Germans

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The German Government continues to watch the London conference with anxiety, the details of the so-called "British-French duel," providing big headlines for the press. It is felt, however, that Germany's interest is best served by an attitude of reserve. This explains the German cabinet's decision not to forward the sharp note of protest against the recent application of sanctions which was contemplated in the first feeling of irritation. Press comments are mild, the hope

being merely expressed that sanity will prevail in London and that the conference there will mark the beginning of Europe's economic reconstruction.

Germany Will Be Granted Moratorium, It Is Reported

PARIS, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Germany, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency from London this afternoon, will be granted a moratorium until the end of this year.

Partial Agreement Reached

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—According to information received from London this noon an agreement virtually has been reached on the four main points of the reparations controversy and a general accord is now anticipated, says the French semi-official Havas agency. The impression in London is decidedly optimistic and talk of a split has ceased, it adds.

MEXICAN COURT OPINIONS REJECTED

Secretary Hughes Says Five Decisions Do Not Fully Meet Protection Guarantee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Progress of negotiations between the United States and Mexico has been somewhat checked by an official statement from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, which proclaims as unsatisfactory the five opinions from the Mexican Supreme Court bearing on the retroactivity of the Mexican Constitution, which has been hoped by the Mexican authorities would be accepted as fully meeting the demands of this Government for a guarantee of protection to American rights as a precedent to the assumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

Mr. Hughes says in effect that the decisions are all right as far as they go, but that they do not go far enough to adequately protect the rights of American citizens in lands containing petroleum or other sub-soil substances where title to the lands had been secured by them prior to May 1, 1917, but upon which development work had not been done.

While the statement clearly indicates that the five decisions do not fully meet the requirements, at the same time it calls attention to the fact that there are a large number of "amparo" proceedings still pending before the Mexican Supreme Court which may and which it is believed by those interested will cover the points not dealt with in the decisions already rendered. Apparently it is the intention of the American State Department to await these additional decisions before committing itself as fully satisfied that the subsoil rights of United States citizens are not endangered by the present Mexican Constitution.

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NEW ITALIAN MINISTER NAMED

ROME, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Yugoslav Government has approved the appointment of Signor Garbasso, formerly minister at Bern, as the Italian minister at Belgrade, in succession to Signor Montagna, who was recalled because he received Signor Zanella, Italy's bitter enemy.

IRISH ARMY FIGHTS TO POSSESS CORK

With Final Victory in Sight Free State Presses Engagement—Labor Sympathy Is Revealed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11.—While reports of "heavy fighting" in Cork should be accepted with reservations until statistics are available, there is no doubt but these operations cover one of the most important and decisive moves of the Free State forces. They have evidently taken the irregulars by surprise and, if they are as successful as expected, will deprive them of their last considerable military stronghold and economic base since this campaign is fairly financed by willing and unwilling contributors in Cork.

One thing certain is the property damage. Passengers and crews of ships arriving in Dublin and Liverpool report the burning or blowing up of the Admiralty House overlooking Queenstown, the British naval hospital, Government House, the Cork newspaper offices, barracks, hotels and other public buildings.

With Cork in Free State hands, as it is now expected it will be at any time, the insurrection in its major military phase may be said to be put down, and with this triumph in sight the postponed Daily meeting has been called for Aug. 26, the time limit. It is interesting to note, set by the Trade Union Congress.

In another outbreak in Dublin last night, the Four Courts guards were attacked, two being wounded, one seriously. Well-authenticated unofficial reports tell how Free State troops were transported from Dublin by water, and were landed near Cork where they closed in on the city. The Admiralty warned vessels to keep away from Cork on account of the irregulars' sniping. The burning of the military barracks indicated either that they were being shelled by the Free State or destroyed by irregulars preparatory to evacuation, therefore it seems fair to expect the fall of the city by tomorrow, when the rebels will be cornered and obliged to give battle or else must scatter.

The irregulars threatened the Trade Union Congress that Labor support of the Government in carrying on the war would be considered an act of war and treated accordingly. A motion favorable to the irregulars in the congress was lost by 35 votes to 21, so that although certain Labor leaders are favorable to the irregulars, the rank and file are not. However, it is unquestionable that, regardless of its sympathies, Labor does not intend to expend itself in this conflict, but is awaiting its own chance. The Daily meeting may again be postponed. The Labor congress adopted a resolution demanding that the 17 Labor members resign if no meeting were held by the 26th.

Further Irish Republican Army outrages are reported from the Midlands through Belfast. The Belfast County Council has been burned and all the county council records, as usual, are destroyed. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is cautioned by an informed observer in Belfast, not to be precipitate about accepting the sweeping denials of a Collins-Craig agreement, because religious, commercial and other organizations are trying to have the boundary issue, on which both sides are anxious to avoid controversy, settled "out of court."

FINLAND LONGS FOR TRADE RESUMPTION WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

HELSINKI, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—Russian trade as an issue is more to the fore than ever in Finland and the most important factor therein is American gold. Hugo Stinnes and the Krupp, it is argued, may form the so-called "mixed companies" with the Soviet Government as fellow-shareholders; David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, may exert himself in the matter of oil concessions; profiteers may engage in diverse speculative transactions, but until American gold, through European channels, flows into Russia the mass of the nation will not attain to increased prosperity. It is only a question of time when the Bolsheviks will be compelled to make those changes of policy without which capital cannot return to Russia.

As a first step for gaining a footing in the Russian market, a complete and strong organization of those who have claims on Russia will have to be formed. There is probably no country in the world so much interested in establishing or rather re-establishing a sound commercial basis with Russia, its immediate neighbor, as Finland—and she longs for it, much as she opposes and has very good reasons to oppose Bolshevism.

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FURTHER EVIDENCE OF TURKISH CRUELITIES IN THE NEAR EAST

Case of American Missionary's Daughter Cited to Show Methods Employed by Ottoman Authorities

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Fresh evidence in corroboration of the charges of Turkish cruelties made in the Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., has been brought here by J. Herbert Knapp, a former worker in the Near East Relief, who recently returned after three years' service in the district of Kharput. Mr. Knapp cited the case of Miss Anna Allen, an American missionary's daughter, born in Anatolia, and the representative of the Near East Relief at Angora, the capital and headquarters of Mustapha Kemal, the Nationalist commander.

"Miss Allen went to Kharput last fall," said Mr. Knapp, "to investigate conditions there. She found them intolerable. The good opinion of the Turks which she entertained for years was changed. Miss Allen subsequently passed away during an epidemic at Sevas.

Ordered to Leave
"When she started out from Angora in a wagon to go to Kharput, the vehicle was mysteriously upset and she was severely injured, but her Turkish driver escaped. After her wounds had been dressed she continued her journey, and when two days from Sevas the wagon broke down again and she was compelled to ride the rough and long road to Kharput on horseback. Escorts had to support her on both sides as she rode along. Later I was told by an American worker that the Turks had said that Miss Allen will never reach Angora with the information she possesses. The Turks rifled her papers and stole the most important before she reached Sevas.

Rigorous Hardships
"The two refugees had to cross a range of mountains where there were counteracted severe storms and cold and they had to go in places knee deep in mud. They endured six days of rigorous hardships on a journey that would take ordinarily four days. When my assistant and I went out two months later on the same route it was so cold that we suffered even in wagons and muffled in blankets. Our route lay from Kharput to Diabekir, about 85 miles, thence to Urfa, about 75 miles, thence to Jerabala, about 40 miles where we took the relief train for Aleppo. It was the Turks' purpose, I believe, to have these two American women perish on the road."

Mr. Knapp's associate in his work at Arabkir, in the Kharput district, was Miss B. Bannerman-Murdoch of Aberdeen, Scotland, who went out in 1916 with Dr. John B. Murphy's famous "Chicago Ambulance Unit" and served in Flanders with the British forces for three years. The following year and a half she was in Serbia, participated in the historic retreat of King Peter's army and worked valiantly as a Christian nurse. In the last part of 1919 she went to Constantinople, the Near East Relief and assisted Mr. Knapp and other Near East workers in saving the lives of some 4000 Christian orphans who were later removed from Kharput, Diabekir, Maradin, Urfa, Marash and Aintab to Beirut where the French are in control. Miss Bannerman-Murdoch will sail from Glasgow on the Celtic next Saturday.

Three More Churches Protest
Turks' Atrocities in Asia Minor
Three more Christian Science Churches have added their protests to the number already filed with the Secretary of State in opposition to the Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor. In each instance the Government of the United States is appealed to in the form of unanimously adopted resolutions, to take the lead in organizing the Christian powers of the world and bring about united action to suppress the wanton barbarism that is being practiced against the Christian peoples under Kemalist jurisdiction.

The most recent protests are those of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cleveland, O., and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montgomery, Ala.

Campaign of Extermination
Carried on Last Winter by Turkish Officials at Kharput

The killing of the Rev. George P. Knapp by the Turks at Diabekir in 1915 is but one of uncounted atrocities in the persecution of Christians in Asia Minor, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions said yesterday. As evidence of this, it told of a particularly cruel campaign of extermination carried on last winter by Turkish officials in Kharput and Sivas, the part of Asia Minor where Dr. Knapp had been stationed.

The Board of Missions' account was based upon information sent by relief workers and missionaries in that district, who saw great companies of deportees passing through the towns, and who were repeatedly refused permission to give them aid. From May 1921, to January, 1922, the relief workers saw 30,000 Greek and Armenian Christians sent down the Kharput road from Sivas. Only 20,000 of them reached Kharput. Even of those who reached Kharput and the surrounding villages a majority did not survive the winter, because they did not have sufficient clothing and food. Nothing was done to provide the refugees with food, except by the Americans.

Deportation of Greeks
At another time 9000 Greeks were sent through Sivas on their way to Bitlis, and nothing more was heard of them. The Christians in Sivas made every effort to learn what their fate had been, but failed. The Americans were forbidden by the Government to give food or any other form of assistance to these deportees as they passed their stations.

The earlier convoys of refugees consisted mostly of men, who were put to work on the roads. They received no pay and their food allowance was 200 grams of bread daily and a little thin soup. There was no shelter; they slept out of doors without covering, in the coldest part of the winter. When

est, etc., of companies or associations. The second subdivision provides for the adjudication of other claims for loss or damages to which either the United States or its nationals shall have been subjected within the same period, and the third subdivision relates to and provides for the determination of debts owing to American citizens by the German Government or by German nationals. All classes are much alike but supposedly there are shades of difference. Claims of the United States as a nation are mentioned only in the second subdivision.

Other articles pertain entirely to the manner of conducting the proceedings and the assistance to be provided for the commission. It is specified that the commissioners appointed by the two governments shall select an umpire to decide any disagreement or difference arising between the commissioners themselves, but the necessity of a selection by the commissioners is avoided by the gracious act on the part of Germany of permitting the United States to name the umpire.

Would Remove Distrust
The German Government believes that the distrust of nations toward one another brought about by the war and the severe economic damages which it caused to all countries concerned can be most certainly done away with if these countries decide to approach the solution of the questions which have arisen between them in a generous and in the spirit of mutual accommodation. The German Government welcomes the fact that the American Government intends to take the initiative in this connection. In order to make this possible and in order to give the American Government proof of its confidence, the German Government has the honor to request the President of the United States to cause an American person, seeming to him suited for this responsible office, to accept the position of umpire such as is contemplated in the above-mentioned agreement.

Under this permission, the President has selected Judge Day to perform the duties of umpire, and the understanding is that he will consent to act. The selection is considered especially apt because of Judge Day's experience on the bench and especially on account of his experience as Secretary of State and one of the representatives of the American Government in negotiating the peace treaty after the Spanish War. No information is obtainable as to selection of commissioners, on behalf of this country.

The agreement is not a treaty in the strict sense of the word, although it provides for an understanding between nations. It does not require the consent of the Senate to become operative as do all treaties and conventions, but is to take effect at any time within two months after the date of signature, which was yesterday.

May Bring Senate Attack
It seems probable that the failure to provide for acquiescence by the Senate will be made a subject of attack, especially by Democratic senators, who hold that in so important a transaction between the two nations the Senate should be consulted, even though there may be some precedent for the settlement of the claims under the provisions provided by the present agreement.

Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, and leader of the Democratic side of the Senate, is the author of a bill providing for the settlement of American claims, which provides for the appointment of a commission to be composed exclusively of Americans and which would make German property held by alien property custodian subject to appropriation for the settlement of American claims.

Mr. Underwood holds tenaciously to the theory of his bill, and it is understood that he will not step aside even for the State Department's method of procedure. He, however, can do nothing more than press his measure, and in view of the fact that the Republican majority in Congress appears to be behind the present agreement, his efforts probably will prove futile except in so far as they may influence public sentiment.

Mr. Underwood is making a careful investigation regarding the ally of the Houghton-Wirgin agreement, but he is firmly convinced that congressional action would be necessary properly to protect American claims against Germany, and he added that he was preparing a letter to Albert B. Cummins (R), Senator from Iowa, who is head of the sub-committee handling his bill, in which he said he would outline fully his views.

In brief, it is Mr. Underwood's opinion that under the Berlin Treaty, American claimants have a vested right in German property held in this country because this treaty makes specific provision to this effect. He does not believe it competent for an executive branch of the Government to dispose of this right without action by Congress.

DETROIT BUILDING ACTIVE
DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Building permits here this week totaled \$2,523,063, compared with \$1,910,000 last week and \$1,770,000 a year ago. New construction permits totaled 366 to cost \$2,032,855, compared with 182 permits and \$891,365 in the preceding week and 160 and \$1,285,420 a year ago.

GREEKS OF MIDDLE WEST RALLY TO AID OF NEW STATE OF IONIA

(Continued from Page 1)
with branches all over the world where Greeks live, most of whom of which are the National Defense of London, of New York and of Chicago.

Our determination in establishing these organizations was that in case Greece was forced by the Allies to withdraw from Asia Minor, we would undertake to organize a sufficient defense so that the Turk would not be allowed to subvert again the already liberated regions.

Broad Field Opened Up
The Greek Government by its declaration of autonomy assisted greatly the efforts of the western Asia Minor populations and this Greece had a perfect right to do, as through her army she was mainly instrumental in the liberation of those regions.

Now there opens up a broad field of activities for the national defense, especially here in America, where the missionaries in Turkey possess a direct knowledge of Turkish atrocities. We will try through the American press to enlighten the American public

FEW FOR REMISSION OF EUROPEAN DEBTS

Majority Viewpoint, as Expressed, Is That Their Collection Should Be Attempted

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 11 (Staff Correspondence).—In the welter of conflicting opinions, obscurity and national self-interest that seems to engulf the round-table discussions of reparations and inter-allied debts at the Institute of Politics, it is possible to discern a general trend of thought up to the present moment.

Put baldly, this trend is toward a policy of "get all you can without upsetting your own appetite." Applied to Germany, this means that since she is down, she should be made to pay as much as is possible without completing the destruction of what, in 1914, was one of the best markets for allied and American business. Applied to the allied debtor nations, it is a frank reassertion of the jungle law of trade, "business is business." If a man borrows money he must pay it back subject only to the limitation that he must not be so hard pressed that his creditor will be unable to recover anything. Why should nations be otherwise dealt with?

Now this is not the only approach at Williamstown to the international economic problem. There is a little group of impractical persons who persist in looking at it from the viewpoint of a desire to find a solution that will promote the welfare of all nations, but thus far the exponents of the jungle school, either through oratorical power or through the prestige conferred on them by their antecedents, have dominated the discussions and the views of the "visionaries" have been accorded scant consideration.

Mr. Keynes Not a Visionary
Yet certainly enough, their views are substantially those of the very practical economist who is conceded to be the best authority on the subjects of reparations and debts. John Maynard Keynes is neither sentimental nor visionary and for the last three years he has been advocating cancellation of debts. His estimate of the amount Germany can be expected to pay is received with respect by the American prophets of practicality, whose view of his cancellation program nevertheless appears to be narrowed by the blinders of national greed which are not removed even through the example of such bankers as J. P. Morgan and Otto H. Kahn.

Suspicion, fear and doubt might be expected to be the concomitant of the state of mind of the financial bitter-enters in the matter. There is doubt expressed as to how far the "average American" who has come to be designated here as "John Smith of Des Moines, Ia.," can be expected to bear the burden of giving aid to suffering Europe. The possibility of enlisting his sympathy for a program of generosity and good will is not incidentally one of the advantages of the peoples of all nations has not yet been generally considered.

There is suspicion of the motives of the allied governments which have laid before the world their critical financial situation. There is fear that relief of their obligations to the United States would use their liberation as an opportunity for further war-making intrigue. There is little evidence of realization that suspicion and fear breed suspicion and fear and that strictly selfish policies create the atmosphere that leads to renewal of war, while sacrifice and co-operation tend to remove these causes of war.

Another War Anticipated
In fact, one group at the institute confidently anticipates another world war, and its own attitude toward other nations tends to bring the expectation to fruition.

Another group, while yielding as little as possible, would make American concessions contingent on reduction of armaments and balancing of budgets in Europe. To this is opposed the apprehension that any such favoring of Germany would only intensify resentment but there is some favor accorded the proposal of an international conference with the United States participating to agree to a settlement.

Another objection to cancellation is the supposed effect it might have as a precedent for the next war. One reply that has been advanced to this is that by the end of the "next war" with the means of destruction now being perfected by the general staffs of the great powers, there will be no body left to pay or collect debts. This answer seems to be regarded as mere repartee and the suggestion that the effect of cancellation might be toward war meets with little favor.

It has even been proposed at a round table conference that serious consideration ought to be given the question whether all the agitation for cancellation is not the result of Bolshevik propaganda, although, as it has been pointed out here, the primary role of action of the Bolsheviks is to destroy existing institutions, and



Williamson S. Howell Jr.

Who Has Been Assigned as American Chargé d'Affaires in Cuba, Following Several Years in the Diplomatic Service in Europe

anything like cancellation with its impetus to industrial revival would greatly minimize the Communists' chance of getting control of European countries.

Some See Pathetic Irony

Some observers here see pathetic irony in the fact that in an Institute of Politics, dedicated to the ideal of promoting a better understanding among nations, foreign visitors may be receiving the impression that the United States is interested primarily in getting what she thinks belongs to her, and keeping it, and that the effect of her policy on other nations interests her only to the extent that it may affect her success in carrying out her program as a successful money-lender.

It has even been suggested to M. Recouly that the French might after all pull through if they would only buy fewer "pink parasols"—this to a people devastated by war and supporting its own reconstruction work on a vast scale for the last four years. The Europeans have conducted themselves with dignity and restraint; but it is asked if they do not begin to wonder who better expressed the spirit of the American people—Woodrow Wilson or George Harvey.

It is emphasized by persons who have followed the institute from its inception that perhaps its founders were wiser than even they knew when they forbade any expression to be given out of the position of the institute, such as on any question. If a vote were taken today on the question of canceling debts, it might represent not so much the opinion of the people of the United States as the interests of a particular section of the community; whereas, it is pointed out, the influence of the more liberal element may be wider spread, if less conspicuous, in Williamstown, and "John Smith of Des Moines, Ia.," while he may be but a poor figure beside an expert, may, if there is any virtue in the theory of democracy, have a less squinting international outlook and be able to give a wiser decision.

Dr. Redlich's Third Lecture
In his third lecture before the institute, delivered last night, Dr. Joseph Redlich of Austria, continuing his review of the rise of Europe from the fall of the Roman Empire, declared that the history of the eighteenth century, for the most part, must be understood as the period of successful rising of new and most powerful political units.

He discussed the stabilizing of the power of the house of Austria in the East, after the ultimate defeat of the Turks' power and their expulsion from Hungary and part of the Yugoslavian territories; the permanent formation of the Russian Empire as founded by Peter the Great after the destruction of the Swedish power and the narrowing down of the influence of the Polish kingdom; the final rising of Great Britain as the strongest sea power of the world after the final sinking of Spain, the exhaustion of France, and the downfall of its colonial achievements on the American continent and in India, and lastly, in what he said always must be considered the decisive portion of the European continent in its political formation, in Germany the power of

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the house of Brandenburg, which, made use of by the genius of Frederick II, rose of a sudden into a new European power.

In conclusion, he declared that the full history of Europe in the 100 years following the peace treaty of Vienna is, in fact, both a history of the rise of modern liberal and democratic ideas and of the rise of national feeling, the strongest political force of the world.

TEXTILE MILLS REITERATE OFFER

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 11.—In a letter today to the local post of the American Legion, Edwin F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, repeated his offer of June last to take back striking operatives at the wage cut announced early in the year pending arbitration in October. The Legion recently offered Governor Cox its services in trying to bring about a settlement of the textile strike here.

"We intend to stand by this statement," Mr. Greene added, "and deal with our employees with full justice and generosity. If you have confidence in the judgment and sincerity of the men who will pass on this question, I suggest that you urge the employees of the Pacific Mills to return to work under these conditions, believing full justice will be given them."

Francis J. Gorman, organizer for the United Textile Workers, wrote the legion concerning negotiations now pending between his organization and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and asked if the legion could devise some means of assisting the strikers financially.

LOYAL COALITION PROTESTS
Objection to the use of the United States flag or the appearance in an official capacity of government, state or city officials at the proposed parade in Boston next Sunday in honor of Harry Boland and Cathal Brugha, former leaders of the Irish irregulars, was contained in a letter sent by the Loyal Coalition to Channing Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. The objection was on the ground that the Irish republicans were not American citizens and in no way entitled to official recognition by representatives of the United States Government. The Loyal Coalition of Boston, the communication states, is an American patriotic society with a membership of several thousand American citizens.

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CUBAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Formidable Opposition to Foreign Loan Not Expected to Delay Congressional Action

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—When Williamson S. Howell Jr., takes up his new duties as American Chargé d'Affaires in Cuba he will find a decidedly improved condition in administrative and financial conditions if present prospects are confirmed by actual accomplishment.

Recent advice from Havana were to the effect that there were soon to be important conferences between Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, representing the United States Government and high Cuban authorities and now comes the announcement that legislative action probably will be taken in the immediate future which will pave the way for the approval by the United States of the loan of \$50,000,000 which Cuba desires to float in this country in order to meet all outstanding obligations. This is in line with a recent statement by President Harding that the Cuban outlook is much improved.

According to the latest reports Cuban opposition to a foreign loan, which appeared formidable for a time, has diminished perceptibly and is believed to be no longer formidable enough to prevent Congressional action.

It also is learned that the Cuban Congress is expected to give its sanction to the temporary decree which President Zayas has issued permitting suspension of certain provisions of the civil law relating to tenure of office. Under the protection of this law, a number of federal office holders were being retained on the Government payroll in spite of the efforts of the Government to cut down expenditures and bring the budget to a figure where it could be balanced. In addition certain other officials were being retained in the Government service against whom charges of graft or other corruption had been made.

The anticipated prompt action of the Cuban Government and Congress is believed to be the result in part at least of the latest memorandum addressed by Major-General Crowder to President Zayas, in which the American representative pointed out certain reforms which would have to be carried out before the approval of the United States could be given to any loan, either internal or external, which Cuba must make before her financial situation can be stabilized. It has been shown that it would be a virtual impossibility for Cuba to raise by internal means the large sum of money needed, and that her only salvation was to secure it from foreign sources.

Major-General Crowder has been in Havana as the representative of the President of the United States for more than a year and a half, and during that time has been actively engaged in conferences with President Zayas and other officials of the Cuban Government to show Cuba the path which must be followed in order to remove the financial and economic burden which has harassed Cuba for nearly two years. The advice received here from Havana today indicate that the end of Cuba's troubles are in sight and that in the very near future, she will have accomplished all the measures which were required to re-establish herself once more on a firm foundation of republican independence.

Mr. Howell will take to his new post in Cuba a varied experience in the diplomatic service. During the war years he was second secretary of the American Embassy in London, while for the past two years he has been Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation in Czechoslovakia.

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R. S. LOVETT HEADS PEACE COMMITTEE OF RAIL OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

dent, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; James Burns, vice-president, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance; James P. Newnan, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Martin Ryan, general president, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; T. C. Cashen, president, Switchmen's Union of North America; E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; E. J. Manion, president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; E. F. Grable, grand president, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers; D. W. Helt, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; Timothy Healy, president, Brotherhood Stationary Firemen and Oilers; D. N. Doak, vice-president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mr. Jewell was most caustic in his condemnation of the President's plan. He said telegrams continue to come to him from local branches of the unions urging rejection; not one having been for acceptance. Furthermore, he said that as "peace talks" lessens a more effective strike may be expected. The men will begin to "tighten up" and apply their usual "screws" to force the managers into a settlement satisfactory to the men.

The labor leaders denied that the shopcrafts unions want the "big four" and other organizations to declare sympathetic strikes. But the shopmen make no secret of their desire to see locomotive engineers and trainmen refuse to operate trains claimed to be unfit for service.

President Harding has been in constant touch with the strike situation, interviewing persons representing all shades of opinion. Several cabinet officers expressed their belief that the railroad executives would accept the President's plan, the "bitter ends" among the eastern roads were expected to give in to the majority.

Administration officials are becoming more interested in charges that the soldiers on guard duty are going out of their way to humiliate strikers. The most recent report of a "walkout" of "Big Four" brotherhoods, engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, at Needles, Calif., because of alleged interference by guards, has tended to make the question an issue.

Meanwhile, leaders in Congress have assumed a "wait and see" attitude, none desiring to embarrass the President in his efforts toward a settlement. Mr. Harding, in case his peace program fails, it is hinted, may ask for blanket authority to do anything he deems necessary; others believe he will ask for legislation to operate the roads.

Transcontinental Train Tie-Up Now Threatened Through "Big Four" Action

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Serious threats to traffic by refusal of trainmen to move trains at points where troops are on guard; renewed outbreaks of violence and the possibility of walkouts by maintenance of way men on various roads marked the progress of the strike of shopcraft employees as railroad heads and union leaders gathered for conference today to consider separately President Harding's proposal for ending the strike.

Western divisions of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe were threatened with a tie-up of transcontinental trains by refusal of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen to operate trains while troops were stationed along the line where outbreaks occurred earlier in the strike.

At other centers throughout the country similar situations threatened. Switchmen joined the trainmen in their protests against working under guard. The situation on the Santa Fe at Needles, Barstow and other California points was further aggravated when the entire yard force at Fresno left its post, the men notifying the company they would refuse to return until armed guards were removed.

Switchmen at Moberly, Mo., returned to work after a short walkout, but threatened there voted not to aid in the movement of freight trains until the demands of the striking shopmen were met.

Conferences were arranged between railroad and union officials in Chicago today in an effort to avert a walkout of 2600 maintenance of way men on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Maintenance of way men at Kansas City sent resolutions to their national officers demanding "protection of their interests" even to the extent of calling a suspension of work.

A strike vote to poll sentiment of "Big Four" Brotherhood men at New Orleans, on the question of a sympathetic strike to aid the striking shopmen was in prospect. Strike ballots were ordered for clerks employed by the Lackawanna.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Railroad Labor Board will hear on Aug. 21 the case of the 1100 union telegraphers on the Big Four railroad, who are now taking a strike vote over the interpretation of working rules, said a message received today by officials of the Big Four railroad from the Labor Board.

The telegram from the Railroad Labor Board further states that pending a hearing and decision in the controversy between the men and the company the board directs that there shall be no change in the application of disputed rules from that in effect prior to the dispute.

The strike vote of the telegraphers was ordered following a breakdown of conferences between the union and the management of the road over the interpretation of certain working rules, the main objection of the men being the "split track."

The board in its telegram stated that "the status quo hereby ordered shall be observed by both parties to the dispute by order of this board."

STRIKING RAIL MEN'S CASE PRESENTED BY UNION OFFICIAL

Refusal to Accept Roads' Orders, Imposed in Opposition to Labor Board, Said to Have Caused Walkout

CANUTE, Kan., July 31 (Special Correspondence).—Defense of the striking railroad shop crafts was voiced in an address delivered here by T. L. Personett, chairman of the joint protection board of the Santa Fe system. The speaker reviewed federal operation of railroads during the war emergency, placing, in large measure, blame for the waste that has been charged against the Government upon the heads of regional directors and federal managers, and discussing the various rulings of the Railroad Labor Board.

Mr. Personett maintained that the Government was compelled to take over the railroad management during the emergency for the reason that the "transportation systems of the country were entirely broken down." He applauded that move as one most necessary in order to enable America to "do a bit" in supplying foodstuffs, munitions and soldiers to the Allies. However, as the flow in this arrangement, he called attention to the appointment of railroad officials as regional directors and the appointment of these regional directors of federal managers from the ranks of their fellow railroad executives.

Great Waste Alleged

While that action hardly could have been averted, the speaker contended that when these rail chiefs discovered that it was possible for the Government to operate on an economical basis the transportation routes of the country they immediately proceeded to "throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery." That, he said, was accomplished through the purchase of "big four" ton, which the normal market price was about \$20; the purchase of thousands upon thousands of railroad ties that today are strewn along the tracks with no indication that they will ever be used. This same waste, Mr. Personett maintained, was indulged in all along the line of railway equipment, so that the public today is paying for the waste caused by the management of railroad officials during Government operation of the railroads.

Commenting upon the increases of pay allowed under the operation of the United States Railroad Administration, the speaker stated that all agreements in this connection, including the National Agreement, were arrived at through conferences of workers, railway executives and Government representatives. He denied the general impression that the Railroad Administration had "forced" these agreements, maintaining that the railway officials were perfectly agreeable to a reduction of the various rules, and adding that there was not one rule in the National Agreement which had not been in effect upon some railroad in the United States for years prior to Government operation.

Joint Agreement Urged

Under the Transportation Act of 1920, the speaker said, power was conferred upon the Railroad Labor Board to arbitrate all of the agreements under which the men had worked, and on July 1, 1921, the Labor Board took advantage of this power, arbitrating old agreements without making new ones to take their place. Decision No. 119, which abolished the National Agreement, recommended that the various roads meet with the workers and enter into negotiations for a new set of rules. It further provided that any point of disagreement be referred to the board for a decision.

On the Santa Fe system, the speaker said, the management and employees agreed upon 110 rules and disagreed upon 70, which were submitted to the Board. The railroad officials would agree, he said, "upon anything that didn't cost them money, such as free ice water and blue flags under trains to protect them from damage suits. But when it came to a rule which meant anything to the employees they absolutely refused to agree, taking chances on the decisions of the Labor Board being favorable to them."

Continuing, he said: "When it came to overtime rules, rule that had been in effect upon this railroad for 20 years, they refused to talk about them. They stated they wouldn't argue about those rules because they were not going to give them to us and we would stand under the Labor Board for decision. Whatever got wrong with the Labor Board I am unable to say. They passed Decision No. 222 and its various amendments, a decision they took away from the men conditions they had worked under for 20 years. They took away overtime for Sunday work and there are none of us representatives of the men who want our men to work on Sunday, but when they are compelled to work on Sundays and holidays we feel that they are entitled to something more than straight time pay for such work."

Roads Violated Rules

Many other conditions were taken away from the men in addition to the decrease of wages. The railroad workers have not violated one rule nor decision rendered by the Labor Board. We have gone along with their rules and with their decisions, and worked for straight time on Sundays and holidays. We have worked under every rule the board has made for us, but we are not able to say as much for the railroad companies.

Ninety-two railroads in the United States have violated decisions rendered by the Board and have absolutely refused to place them into effect. Decision No. 147 effective July 1, 1921, which reduced the rates of pay of the shop men 8 cents per hour, or 12 per cent, was not a satisfactory reduction to some of the railroads and they refused to pay the rate and established a much lesser rate of pay.

Decision No. 119 of the Board was violated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that they refused to meet the committees elected by the employees to negotiate agreements as provided for in the decision. The Board, in decision No. 218, directed the Pennsylvania Company to meet with the representatives elected by the employees for the purpose of negotiating an agreement relative to rules and working conditions. The Pennsylvania Company again ignored decision No. 218 and absolutely refused to meet the representative of the employees.

The Board sought through public opinion to compel the Pennsylvania Company to abide by decisions of the Board. However, before the Board was able to get the controversy existing between the Pennsylvania Company and its employees before the public, through publication of the findings of the Board, the Pennsylvania Company secured an injunction restraining the Board from publishing their findings. The Board attempted to have the injunction set aside before Federal Judge Page, of Chicago, and Judge Page upheld the injunction, restraining the Labor Board from making public its findings, and facts that every American citizen should know have thus been kept from them.

Board Is Not Final

Reports have been circulated that the men on strike are striking against the Government, or against an order of the Government. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Transportation Act of 1920 conferred upon the Board the duty of settling disputes between the management and the employees. The question is, must it then be submitted to the Board for decision and that the decision of the Board is not binding upon either party. The question in dispute have been submitted to the Board in accordance with the Transportation Act of 1920 and decision rendered thereon by that Board and 92 railroad companies have failed to comply with the decisions.

The Transportation Act of 1920 made provisions for the payment to the railroad companies of six hundred millions of dollars to cover the increases in wages made to their employees, while the increases made were only approximately four hundred millions of dollars. In addition to the appropriation it made provision to guarantee to railroad companies a dividend of 6 per cent on the railroad companies' earnings. For any reason the railroad companies were not able to earn 6 per cent or more upon their investments.

When Decision No. 147 reduced the wages of the railroad workers approximately \$300,000,000 a year, the representatives of the workers were told that this reduction was required for the purpose of reducing the freight rates to approximately the same amount. However, we find that no reduction in freight rates was made until one year after the reduction of the wages and then instead of reducing the freight rates \$200,000,000, they were only reduced \$50,000,000 so that the wages taken away from the wage earners were not given to the railroad companies, but helped to increase further the dividends of the railroad companies.

Shops Were Leased

As I said, 92 railroads have violated decisions of the board. Among the roads that have violated the decisions of the board are the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the C. & E. Q. Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, the Illinois & Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Harbor Belt Railroad Company and others who, in order to avoid the decisions of the board, leased their shops to the Hackler Construction Company and other private concerns, thus making their employees, "You are no longer an employee of these railroads. You have no further seniority rights, you have no further pension rights and you have no further hospital rights and if you wish with the railroad company, which is now going to operate our shops."

When the employees made application to these construction companies for work they were required to sign a piece of paper which they called a "piece of work" if they so desired and if they did not care to work piece work they were required to sign a "piece of work" schedule. The piece of work schedule was so arranged that it was impossible for the men to earn a living wage and in many instances it was not possible to obtain more than ten or twelve dollars a week and where they could not be performed by piece work and hourly rated employees had to be used, they would be compelled to work on a sliding scale, which would range from 47c per hour to 54c per hour and in rare cases as high as 56c per hour.

At the Railroad Employees Convention held in Chicago in April of this year, I was privileged to attend the conditions existing on the various railroads throughout the country. I also had the pleasure of viewing copies of the contracts signed by the railroad companies and the Hackler Construction Company and certain railroad officials. Copies of these contracts were submitted to the board and the board found them to be in violation of the decisions of the board.

Strike Vote Taken

While we, the employees on the Santa Fe Railroad had not up to date been confronted with the conditions which existed on some of the railroads, we had been confronted with the refusal of the Santa Fe Railroad officials to place certain decisions of the board into effect. I was convinced some action must be taken to compel the railroad companies to place their shops and restore their former employees to their seniority rights and other privileges long enjoyed by the railroad workers.

A resolution was introduced on the floor of the convention directing the international officers of the six shop crafts and the railroad employees department to send out a strike vote demanding that our membership express themselves as to whether or not they were willing to work under the conditions imposed upon the workers of other railroads and whether or not they were willing to go out on strike to compel the railroads who had violated the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board to resume operations of these shops. Of the six hundred delegates attending the convention there was not one dissenting vote. Every General Chairman, a delegate to that convention, voted in favor of the resolution and a strike vote was authorized returnable within 60 days after the close of the convention, and I still feel that we were justified in taking that vote and justifying it in walking off our jobs in defense of the privileges we have had for many years.

It may be possible some time that the people of this country will wake up, that they will begin to think for themselves and to go to the polls and elect a man from your own ranks who will do something for you in the way of making laws beneficial to all the people, both in your State Legislature and in your national Congress, and until that time you will have to suffer and pay the penalty of your own folly. There is but one thing for you to do and that is to get organized politically and otherwise to protect yourself against the financial interests of the country.

Refusal to Accept Roads' Orders, Imposed in Opposition to Labor Board, Said to Have Caused Walkout

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When Decision No. 147 reduced the wages of the railroad workers approximately \$300,000,000 a year, the representatives of the workers were told that this reduction was required for the purpose of reducing the freight rates to approximately the same amount. However, we find that no reduction in freight rates was made until one year after the reduction of the wages and then instead of reducing the freight rates \$200,000,000, they were only reduced \$50,000,000 so that the wages taken away from the wage earners were not given to the railroad companies, but helped to increase further the dividends of the railroad companies.

Shops Were Leased

As I said, 92 railroads have violated decisions of the board. Among the roads that have violated the decisions of the board are the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the C. & E. Q. Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, the Illinois & Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Harbor Belt Railroad Company and others who, in order to avoid the decisions of the board, leased their shops to the Hackler Construction Company and other private concerns, thus making their employees, "You are no longer an employee of these railroads. You have no further seniority rights, you have no further pension rights and you have no further hospital rights and if you wish with the railroad company, which is now going to operate our shops."

When the employees made application to these construction companies for work they were required to sign a piece of paper which they called a "piece of work" if they so desired and if they did not care to work piece work they were required to sign a "piece of work" schedule. The piece of work schedule was so arranged that it was impossible for the men to earn a living wage and in many instances it was not possible to obtain more than ten or twelve dollars a week and where they could not be performed by piece work and hourly rated employees had to be used, they would be compelled to work on a sliding scale, which would range from 47c per hour to 54c per hour and in rare cases as high as 56c per hour.

At the Railroad Employees Convention held in Chicago in April of this year, I was privileged to attend the conditions existing on the various railroads throughout the country. I also had the pleasure of viewing copies of the contracts signed by the railroad companies and the Hackler Construction Company and certain railroad officials. Copies of these contracts were submitted to the board and the board found them to be in violation of the decisions of the board.

Strike Vote Taken

While we, the employees on the Santa Fe Railroad had not up to date been confronted with the conditions which existed on some of the railroads, we had been confronted with the refusal of the Santa Fe Railroad officials to place certain decisions of the board into effect. I was convinced some action must be taken to compel the railroad companies to place their shops and restore their former employees to their seniority rights and other privileges long enjoyed by the railroad workers.

A resolution was introduced on the floor of the convention directing the international officers of the six shop crafts and the railroad employees department to send out a strike vote demanding that our membership express themselves as to whether or not they were willing to work under the conditions imposed upon the workers of other railroads and whether or not they were willing to go out on strike to compel the railroads who had violated the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board to resume operations of these shops. Of the six hundred delegates attending the convention there was not one dissenting vote. Every General Chairman, a delegate to that convention, voted in favor of the resolution and a strike vote was authorized returnable within 60 days after the close of the convention, and I still feel that we were justified in taking that vote and justifying it in walking off our jobs in defense of the privileges we have had for many years.

It may be possible some time that the people of this country will wake up, that they will begin to think for themselves and to go to the polls and elect a man from your own ranks who will do something for you in the way of making laws beneficial to all the people, both in your State Legislature and in your national Congress, and until that time you will have to suffer and pay the penalty of your own folly. There is but one thing for you to do and that is to get organized politically and otherwise to protect yourself against the financial interests of the country.

LAW HAS LIMITS, SAYS MR. COOLIDGE

Tells Lawyers Perfect Control of Personal Conduct by National Legislation Impossible

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, addressing the American Bar Association here tonight, declared: "It is time to supplement the appeal to law, which is limited, with an appeal to the spirit of the people, which is unlimited."

"No reliance upon the national character has ever been betrayed," the Vice-President asserted. "But our countrymen must remember that they have and can have no dependence save themselves. Our institutions are their institutions. Our Government is their Government. Our laws are their laws. It is for them to enforce, support, and obey. If in this they fail, there are none who can succeed."

Asserting that the Supreme Court "has stood as the guardian and protector of our form of government, the guarantee of the perpetuity of the Constitution, and above all the great champion of the freedom and the liberty of the people," Mr. Coolidge, referring to the proposal to give Congress power to make valid by re-enactment laws declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, declared:

Powers Would Be Unlimited

"Such a provision would make the Congress finally supreme. In the last resort its powers would be practically unlimited. This would be to do away with the great main principle of our written Constitution, which regards the people as sovereign, and the Government as their agent, and would tend to make the legislative body sovereign and the people its subjects. It would be to substitute for the will of the people, definitely and permanently expressed in their written Constitution the changing and uncertain will of the Congress. That would radically alter our form of Government and take from it its chief guarantee of freedom."

Citing the child labor law decision, the Vice-President pointed out that it "should be the desire of the Congress to pass laws relating to that over which they have not yet granted to it any jurisdiction, the way is open and plain to proceed" by amending the Constitution.

Better Understanding Needed

Citing the "growing multiplicity of laws," which he ascribed partly to "the increasing complexity of advancing civilization" and in part to "the attempt to raise the moral standard of society by legislation," he said the "spirit of reform is altogether encouraging," but "there needs to be a better understanding of the province of legislative and judicial action," and a "wider comprehension of the limitations of the law."

"There exists, and must always exist," he said, "the righteous authority of the state. That is the sole source of the liberty of the individual. It does not mean an inquisitive and officious intermeddling by attempted government action in all the affairs of the people. There is no justification for public interference with purely private concerns."

Mr. Coolidge compared the trend during which "the many amendments were made to the Constitution" to the trend of the Government and declaratory of an enlarged sovereignty of the people, and the movement "in the opposite direction" during "the past thirty years" from the Interstate Commerce Act of the late eighties to the recently enacted Maternity Aid Law.

Bill Constitutional Government

"It has not been accomplished without what is virtually a change in the form, and actually a change in the process, of our Government," he declared, adding that it had proceeded "on the theory that it would be for the public benefit to have government, to a greater degree, the direct action of the people, and that the government of the people would be better than the government of the law."

"The representative element has been diminished and the democratic element has been increased, but it is still constitutional government."

"It is not sufficient to secure legislation for promoting general reform or reflecting 'the raising of the general standard of human relationships,'" he continued, "and leave it to go alone." A "renewed and enlarged determination to secure that observance of the law, is required," he declared.

"There can be no perfect control of personal conduct by national legislation," he added. "The people cannot divest themselves of their early great burdens by undertaking to provide that they shall hereafter be borne by the Government."

B. & M. RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS SIGN AN AGREEMENT

Possibility of the Boston & Maine railway and steamship clerks joining the national railroad strike immediately was averted today when their representatives signed an agreement with the road re-establishing working condition in effect prior to May 22, 1922.

The clerks' demand for a basic wage increase of 9 cents per hour, the wage existing before June 30, 1921, could not be agreed to and the issue was referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Agreement was reached after a series of conferences lasting for seven days. By it the clerks receive pay for Saturday half-holidays; get one and a half for all work in excess of eight hours, straight time for all holiday work; two weeks' vacation, and disability pay.

CONVENTION CITY NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—Richmond, Ind., was selected as the next convention city by delegates to the fourteenth biennial convocation of the Omicron Pi Sigma fraternity here last night. Edwin V. Mitchell of Rho Chapter, Indianapolis, was elected national organizer. Officers will be elected this afternoon.

VAST ANNUAL OUTPUT OF COAL BY NO MEANS MINES' CAPACITY

Department of Labor Report Shows That Comparatively Few Miners or Their Helpers Work Full Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Few persons have any idea of the enormous quantity of coal produced in the United States. When a halt in production comes, there are proposals of importations and substitutes of all sorts—as if such makeshifts could solve the problem. In the bituminous coal fields alone 579,000,000 tons were produced in 1921, about 466,000,000 in 1920, and 563,000,000 in 1922, the increase for 1922 over 1921 indicating that the industrial situation had to a certain extent picked up again. Last year, however, production dropped again, this time to 407,000,000 tons. Practically all the industries of the United States and, to a large extent, the domestic needs, are supplied from this heavy production of bituminous coal.

Domestically, a large part of the country will be able to go along well into August without feeling the pinch, but in the northwest, and especially in the State of Minnesota, which has no coal of its own and is dependent chiefly upon what it gets by way of the Great Lakes, anxiety already is evident. The Interstate Commerce Commission took cognizance of the needs of the northwest and of New England in its service orders two years ago. New England, however, is not considered as being in serious difficulty at present, as it is nearer the source of supply and has available several methods of transportation.

Figures Those of 1919 and 1920

With regard to the varying statements relating to hours and earnings of coal miners, the latest reliable figures are for the anthracite fields in 1919 and 1920 and the bituminous regions for 1919 compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

All figures pertaining to hours of work and earnings are based upon actual figures taken from a miner from 15 minutes to an hour to get from the bottom of the shaft to his working place.

A small percentage of the employees in either outside or inside groups were working full time when the survey was made by the Department of Labor. Of 8528 miners and miners' helpers, only 27 per cent worked full time. On an average, they worked 82.5 per cent of full time.

Whatever may have been the cause of the failure of employees in the anthracite fields to work full time, it was not the same in the bituminous fields.

CATTLE RANCH FOR NEW ENGLAND

Enterprise in Berkshire Hills of Western Type

WINDSOR, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special).—Here in the seclusion of the central Berkshires an extensive ranching enterprise of a size and type seldom found outside of the far western grazing lands is being developed from a 1300-acre tract of hill pasture and poor woodland that has long been abandoned as farming soil. It is an experiment in the raising of beef cattle in New England which is being fostered closely by agriculturists.

Brookline Farm is the cattle ranch. It is owned by Z. Marshall Crane and managed by S. R. Morrison, a recent graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The ranch is a collection of abandoned farms on which the tillage fields long ago grew up to scraggly brush and pastures and the pastures ran to scrub growth. It is among the highest of the Berkshire Hills and subject to all the severities of New England winter at its worst. But the red and white Herefords, familiarly known as "shorthorns," have endured through two winters and have waxed fat on Berkshire hillside.

Last summer the first load of "baby beef" ever shipped from New England such as the claim of the Brookline Farm superintendent, was shipped away from Windsor station the first product of two years of land reclamation and beef cattle raising on a scale probably not to be equaled east of the Hudson.

Superintendent Morrison is enthusiastic over the hardiness and adaptability of the Hereford cattle. These chunky red and white cattle, so familiar to Montana tablelands have subsisted on the run-out pastures during the long grazing season here and have been wintered on the roughage of the farm with small portions and grain and turnips, living on a ration that would not keep dairy animals through the winter, according to the farm superintendent, and thriving on it.

TELEPHONE BUILDING SAID TO ENCROACH

Legal action to compel the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to slice off part of its new "Beach" exchange in Boston was brought today in the Suffolk Superior Court by four Chinese landowners in Oxford place. The plaintiffs assert the company has encroached on land in which they have an easement entitling them to full and free passageway.

It is alleged that Abigail S. Johnson, who bought the property in 1845, caused the passageway to be kept open for abutters and that the underpinnings of part of the Exchange Building extend into the subsoil beneath the passageway from three to five feet for a distance of 150 feet and that the surface also has been subjected to encroachment to a considerable extent. The plaintiffs do not waive rights to sue the company for damages.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—R. G. Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$5,325,305,000, an increase of 9.9 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 11.2 per cent over a year ago.

ILLINOIS OPERATOR QUITS COAL RANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

CO-OPERATIVE BANK FIGHTS RENT TRUST

Home Ownership Campaign Follows High Costs, House Shortage and Tenantry Oppression

The struggle against higher rents has grown more acute with each increase until today it appears that the crisis has been reached. While other prices generally are receding there is reported a final effort to continue the advance in rents. In their complaint tenants point to increases that already have risen above 100 per cent. Rather than submit any longer, many tenants are building their own houses. To report the progress of this economic battle for lower rents The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of articles dealing with the tenant and landlord problem.

The increasing volume of co-operative bank loans for building purposes in Massachusetts indicates one way the public is utilizing an effective means of fighting high rents. By investing savings in co-operative banks which must in turn reinvest in real estate on first mortgage loans not exceeding \$8000 on any one piece of property, money is made available for the apartment house tenants to build and own homes. In this state 65,000 dwellings have been built by co-operative bank loans, with a heavy proportion of that number since 1919 when the oppression of tenantry, housing shortages and high rents resulted in the present period of home building.

The rapid growth of these banks beyond the 200 mark of last year's deposits increased 12.77 per cent means, according to Oreb M. Tucker, director of the Division of Massachusetts Co-operative Banks, that the people's money thus invested is turned back to purchase more real estate for home building. So an endless chain is being evolved in which deposits in co-operative banks constantly accelerating real estate investments, hastening the day of the release from exorbitant rents.

Co-operative Bank to Fore
"In periods of depression, money always is attracted to real estate because it is a steady, non-perishable asset in a field of fluctuating values," says Mr. Tucker. Hence the office and home building boom. The National Banks and so far as they are able, the Savings Banks, are finding their way to the co-operative banks are offering small loans to build the latter.

"In this period of thrift, home building and rent smashing, people are learning that National Banks and Trust Companies deal with broad national problems and high interest rates, and that their savings departments, paying four per cent on deposits, invest those funds in securities and bonds rather than in real estate. Even with real estate values in the ascendant, the savings banks are investing less than half of their money in real estate and of the 40 per cent actually placed, most of it is for speculative purposes in the building of office buildings.

"With the return of normal real estate values, the co-operative bank is coming to the fore as an important agency in breaking the rent trust and the aggregate assets of co-operative banks in the State have gone far beyond the total of \$196,195,000 on

Oct. 31, 1921. The \$188,000,000 in savings is being converted into real estate, parceled out among thousands of apartment house dwellers and rent payers who are shareholders in co-operative banks. These depositors make small payments on borrowed capital to build their homes rather than pay into the hands of the big investor who makes use of it for private gain."

"It is a fact that the only home building today is being carried on by the future occupants of those homes," says E. C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. The rent charged by the landlord of private dwellings in many cases is actually above replacement costs which means that the only ones who profitably can build homes are the ones who are going to live in them. With co-operative banks loaning up to 80 per cent of real estate values while savings banks are limited to 60 per cent, the man who has a net worth of \$2000 can build a house for \$4,000, the amount he can borrow from a co-operative bank.

"It is not too much to say therefore, that home ownership and home building by tenants to escape excessive rental charges, is slowly solving the housing problem. More tenements are being given landlords vacant notices than for several years past. In some communities, tenants are getting partial relief from high rents by moving into more moderately priced quarters but the greater part of the readjustment is of a permanent nature in communities where high rents have started a building boom.

Costly Apartments Vacant
"In 1919 and 1920 the demand for dwellings with modern improvements reached a competitive building state. During these years there were many vacancies in tenements that did not have modern conveniences. In 1921 and 1922 the effect of deflation in commodity prices with unemployment, reduction of wages and salaries, caused the demand for better quarters to slacken. High-priced apartments have many vacancies and to secure tenants rents have been reduced in some places 25 to 35 per cent. Demand for houses of moderate value is not now of a panicky nature, and some rent reductions have been noted in this class where new building has brought back competition in regulating rents."

"This is but a harbinger of the new era in which men are learning, or are forced, to save money and make it work for them instead of for someone else. Evidences of the general growth of co-operative investments is seen in a union of 50 Long Island Sound and the 40 per cent actually placed, most of it is for speculative purposes in the building of office buildings."

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TO OPEN
MADAWASKA, Me., Aug. 11 (Special)—This town and Edmundston, N. B., are planning to celebrate the opening of the international bridge on Sept. 4, with the governors of the State of Maine and New Brunswick present. Other officials from the United States and Canada will attend. A pageant, horse races, speaking and band music are on the program. Some 10,000 people are expected from outside points. The bridge will be of special service to motorists in both countries.

ADVISORY ZONING COMMITTEE NAMED BY MAYOR OF BOSTON

Massachusetts Cities Rapidly Forging to the Front With Systematic Building Regulations

Boston has just taken another long step toward establishing a zoning system in the appointment by Mayor Curley of an advisory commission to work in co-operation with the City Planning Board in preparing a plan and an ordinance to put it into operation. The new Boston zoning advisory commission was named Monday with the City Planning Board. Some months ago the Boston city council appropriated money for the employment of an expert on city zoning to study conditions and discuss the project with the City Planning Board. Mayor Curley in appointing the zoning commission said: "I believe the time has come to extend the zoning principle to the use or development of property to the end that individual rights may be protected and community interest promoted."

In appointing the members of the commission, the Mayor asked the Boston Chamber of Commerce to designate a representative. Such a selection, the Mayor is informed, will be made Sept. 15.

The zoning system fast is making headway in Massachusetts. Already Milton and Brookline have adopted the system. Newton, Cambridge, Brockton, Fall River, Springfield, Holyoke, Worcester, Haverhill and Providence are considering its adoption. The zoning system was operating in 58 municipalities in the United States on May 1. Adoption of the plan is being considered by 110 other cities and towns.

Analysis of Zoning Plan
The advisory committee on zoning appointed by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to study the problem of zoning in American cities has made the following analysis of the situation which is printed in Current Affairs, a weekly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It is entitled, "Zoning—Why American Cities Need It," and reads:

Zoning is the application of common sense and fairness to the public regulations governing the use of private real estate. It is a sane, sensible, and honest effort to provide each district or neighborhood, as nearly as practicable, with just such protection and just such liberty as are sensible in that particular district. It avoids trying to apply exactly the same building regulations to every part of a city or town regardless of whether it is a suburban residence section, or a factory district, or a business and financial center. It fosters civic pride by creating confidence in

the justice and stability of the protection afforded.

Zoning gives everyone who lives or does business in a community a chance for the reasonable enjoyment of his rights. At the same time it protects him from neighbors who would seek private gain at his expense.

Zoning regulations differ in different districts according to the determined uses of the land for residence, business, or manufacturing, and according to the advisable heights and ground cover. But these differing regulations are the same for all districts of the same type. They treat all men alike.

Some one has asked, "Does your city keep its gas range in the kitchen and its piano in the kitchen?" That is what many an American city permits its household to do for it.

It is this kind of jumble which zoning will prevent and gradually correct. We must remember, however, that while zoning is a very important part of city planning, it cannot go hand in hand with planning streets and providing for parks and playgrounds and other essential features of a well-equipped city. Alone it is no universal panacea for all municipal disorders, but as part of a larger program it pays the city and the citizens a quicker return than any other form of civic improvement.

Property Value Stabilized
If a town is zoned, property values become more stable, mortgage companies are more ready to lend money, and more houses can be built.

A zoning law, if enacted in time, prevents an apartment house from becoming a giant airless hive, housing human beings like crowded bees. It provides that buildings may not be so high and that the clearances between them be such that the sun and the breeze may work in rooms never freshened by sunshine or lighted from the open sky.

By zoning, millions of waste from the scrapping of buildings in "blighted districts" may be eliminated. A "blighted district" is a district, originally developed for residence or industry, in the future of which people have lost confidence. The total economic loss is enormous, and this loss and the risk of it are paid by the people, in the price of house rents or otherwise, as inevitably as they pay the price of the enormous fire losses, either directly or through insurance.

Proper zoning cuts these losses at their source. Just proper building regulations and fire protection cut fire losses at their source.

Again, miles of streets and sewers and other utilities, such as are ordinarily built when land is newly subdivided for dwellings, need never be constructed if we know that these areas will be devoted mainly to large factories. Industry will be more efficient, as well as homes more wholesome.



Marmion, the Virginia Home of Betty Washington Lewis' Descendants

Marmion Opened to the Public for the Benefit of Kenmore

TO AID in raising the \$30,000 necessary to preserve Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington, in Fredericksburg, Va., as a public memorial, Marmion, the colonial mansion 12 miles south of Fredericksburg, where her descendants live to this day, has been opened to visitors for the week of Aug. 7 to 13. The women of Fredericksburg have less than a month in which to raise the first \$10,000 which must be paid before their option expires, and the Lewises, who now occupy Marmion, have come to their assistance.

Marmion has not been the subject of widely read sketches like Westover and Gunston Hall and other old Virginia mansions, but there is no reason why it should not have been. It was probably built in 1674 by William Fitzhugh. He left it to his son Thomas, who sold it to a man named Hall from whom George Lewis, son of Col. Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington Lewis bought it.

Unlike great houses of today, Marmion does not command a view of the highway. Indeed one must search for it among its fine old shade trees. When it was built it was on the outskirts of civilization and even now King George County is not thickly settled.

Many of the old houses in Virginia, now standing, were built of brick, but Marmion is of wood. Here and there the beaded white pine weatherboarding, an inch thick, has been

replaced by modern clapboards but for the most part the original wood is still in place. The stanch chimneys are untouched and the family today gathers round the great fireplaces on cold evenings just as their ancestors did a century or more ago.

The larger colonial mansions in the south nearly all had a wing at either side connected with the main house by passages. Marmion has no such wings today, but it is said that in earlier times there was an addition with guest rooms. Later owners unable to afford extensive entertaining lopped off the wing for it would not do, they thought, to close the door so long as there was room available.

The great charm of the house lies in the fine proportion and harmony of its rooms. A hospitably wide hall runs through the center of the house, with a graceful staircase ascending by easy gradations. From the front door one looks in summer through the back door to a lovely vista of lawns and gardens with spreading shade trees. On either side are two large rooms. The interior finish of the drawing room was so beautiful that the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York prevailed on Miss Lewis to let it be taken to their fireproof rooms and preserved for the future enjoyment of great numbers of students and connoisseurs. The decorations of this room are believed to be the work of Hessian artisans taken prisoner during the Revolutionary War.

MR. ALLEN WAGES LIVELY CAMPAIGN

Asks Voters Give Him Chance to Clean House Politically

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, opposing Gov. Channing H. Cox, who seeks renomination, is telling the people of Massachusetts that while "the work of cleaning up Massachusetts in the strictly legal field has been substantially finished, there is opportunity for similar operations in the political field."

The Attorney-General, whose prosecutions resulted in the ousting from office and the disbarment of the district-attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, told voters on Cape Cod: "We need a cleaner and better political life in Massachusetts. Most of this administration is efficient and honest but there are practical politicians and time servers who must be cleaned out. It is for you to determine whether or not you will give me the chance to undertake that work."

Referring to the statement of James Jackson, treasurer of the Commonwealth, that under the leadership of Governor Cox the state debt last year was reduced by \$4,000,000, Mr. Allen asked: "Since when has the fact that Massachusetts pays her just debts been a political asset of the Governor who is in office at the time? The treasurer has omitted to say how these payments were made, whether out of sinking funds actually created for years, or out of taxes. In either event, it is hard to see how the Governor can take the credit. The reduction of the state debt by a 'pay as you go' policy was established before Mr. Cox became Governor."

"Mr. Jackson also omits to mention that the Legislature has not been willing to give the Governor all the money that he asked for. Will Mr. Jackson be more specific and inform the public how much the appropriations for general administration have been during the two years of Governor Cox's administration as compared with Governor Coolidge's administration, or in the years of the World War? That is what the people want to know."

William A. Gaston, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, said in campaign speeches yesterday that a legal way must be found to end child labor. "Let the people of enlightened communities refuse to deal with shops that handle the product of child labor and the response will be quick and sharp," asserted Mr. Gaston.

John Jackson Walsh, another Democratic candidate for United States Senator, said that women should all vote and that those who stayed away from the polls as a protest against woman suffrage were only cheating themselves and allowing the women who do vote to make the laws for them. He said that full Democratic registration of the women in Massachusetts means a Democratic state.

BOMBAY VICE-CONSUL NAMED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—Edmund Burke of 36 Elmwood Street, West Springfield, was notified by the Government yesterday of his appointment as vice-consul at Bombay, India. Mr. Burke returned home yesterday from Mexico, where he had been a student at the University of Mexico, studying for the consular service.

CANNING SEASON OPENS IN ILLINOIS

Packing of Sweet Corn and Other Edibles Has Been Developed Into Gigantic Industry

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Packing of sweet corn of which Illinois claims the leadership, commenced this week and will continue into September. Thousands of men, women and children are given employment during the canning season and the industry has grown to enormous proportions.

While corn is the leading product, the amount of asparagus, tomatoes, beans, sweet potatoes and pumpkin, that is prepared runs into the millions of cases, and the shipments go to every quarter of the globe. The pack of corn alone will reach 3,000,000 cases.

This season there has been a bumper crop of the cereal, timely rains aiding the perfection of the ears and giving the growers the most profitable production since the flush period of the recent war. The center of the canning industry lies in the central portion of the State. The largest canneries are located at Bloomington, Hoopston, Chenoa, Gibson City and Streator. These have been brought up to a high stage of development and are equipped with the latest improved labor saving machinery.

There has been a marked change since the first case of corn was packed in Baltimore, Md., in 1839. Since that pioneer achievement, the preservation of sugar corn by packing in airtight cans has grown to be one of the most important phases of the industry, and today involves many interesting mechanical processes, though, fundamentally, it differs but little from the primitive art of 83 years ago.

There is an endless chain system of conveyors which starts upon the farm with the gathering of ears by machines, the hauling by the wagon load to the canneries, receiving chutes, carrying the ears to the husking machines, the huskings being removed by hand; the third process being the removal of the kernels by cutting machines, which ingeniously shear the grains from the cobs. Blades fit themselves to the size of the ear by means of adjustable actuating rods. Another delicate machine removes the silk and bits of husk or cob, while still another automatically fills each can, thence starting them in rows to the soldering machine, where the caps are applied. In baskets of 200, the cans are placed in huge iron cooking vats, remaining 30 minutes. Labeling and packing are the next steps preliminary to marketing. The application of the label is the finishing touch, the cans being transformed into attractive packages which are displayed at the stores.

ACTION ON COAL STRIKE DEMANDED

No Time for Timid Leadership, Says Governor Cox

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—Gov. Channing H. Cox, addressing the Rotary Club today, denounced as intolerable conditions that have arisen from the coal strike and said that the situation is one that challenges the American people to show their ability to "put their own house in order, to meet grave issues squarely and to demonstrate their faith in themselves and in their institutions." He expressed the conviction that the people will support the Government, either state or national, in its determination to protect the rights of free men to work and live.

"This is no time to acquiesce in timid leadership," said Governor Cox. "It is the time for rugged thought and courageous actions. Unless we as Americans have the courage of our convictions we might as well abandon those convictions and throw away the heritage we have from the strength that made us free. It is time for us to reaffirm our belief in some of the essential principles upon which we have built our social and economic structure. Upon those principles our Nation must stand if it is to endure."

"Every able bodied man has the right to engage in honorable work. A man has a right to leave his employment but he has no right and can

AERIAL ANTENNAE FOR RADIO PASSING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Experiments have convinced post office experts that the day of aerial antennae for wireless receiving has passed. According to J. C. Edgerton, superintendent of the radio section, the department has been using "large vertical-rod multiple turn-loops," "underground-horizontal-loops" and "underground-antennae," and eliminating the much static interference.

"The horizontal buried loop has been very successful," Mr. Edgerton said, "when well insulated and buried in water or very damp earth."

Sport Footwear

Plain White and Striking Combinations

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DETROIT

WOODWARD AND ADAMS
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acquire no right to say that another shall not take the place he has left vacant. That is a truth that this country has got to recognize and which public opinion will indorse whenever it is placed before them. There can be no compromise with that truth."

RELICS ARE FOUND IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Mound Builders Believed to Have Lived There

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Evidence that the prehistoric race of mound-builders occupied the region now embraced in South Dakota before the advent of the Indians has been obtained by Prof. W. F. Hover, curator of the museum at the University of South Dakota, as the result of excavations made in what is known as the Hartford district of Grant County, in the northeastern part of the State not far from the Minnesota boundary line.

Professor Hover located a couple of mounds, one being on top of Hartford Hill, and dug into them. He unearthed a large quantity of bones and a number of oyster shells. The shells had been cut down to about the size of a 25-cent piece, with holes in the center of them, indicating they may have been used as ornaments.

Professor Hover also has located a number of additional mounds along Big Stone lake, which divides South Dakota and Minnesota, and plans to open some of them in the near future. The theory of many is that the mound-builders were annihilated by the Indians as the Indian tribes later were driven westward.

TENNESSEE CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Southwest Georgia Expects to Excel 10-Year Record

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Farming conditions throughout the south this year are oddly diversified. Some small sections are expecting better crops than have been yielded for years. Others, only a few miles away, are far from good.

Reports from over Tennessee and a personal trip of inspection by W. R. Elliott, president of the Chickamauga Trust Company, large lenders on farm mortgages throughout the south, form the basis of the statement that the Tennessee farmer is in better shape than any other in the south. Especially is this true in east and middle Tennessee.

Georgia, however, does not present such a favorable prospect. Some parts of the State are well off—especially southwest Georgia. Reports from Alabama are, "We expect a better year than for a decade. Southwest Georgia should make tremendous crops this year, and be financially better off than ever before."

Not far away, in middle Georgia, rains injured a promising cotton crop. If half an average crop is gathered, middle Georgians will consider themselves fortunate.

TOTAL OF 1,060,858 CHILDREN AT WORK

Census Bureau Report Gives Figure for United States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—More than 1,000,000 American children between 10 and 15 years of age are engaged in gainful occupation, 1,060,858 being the exact figure, according to a census bureau report today. Out of every 1000 boys between those ages, 113 were recorded as employed either on their own account or for wages, while 5.6 per cent of the girls were so employed. The report showed a decrease since 1910 of 54.8 per cent from the number of children employed in agriculture, 60.2 per cent in mining, and 29 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Those engaged in other occupations increased in the same decade by 12.9 per cent.

The bureau explained that the decided decreases in certain vocations were partially explained by the change in the census date from April in 1910 to January in 1920.

AFRICA ACCESSIBLE TO TRADE OF WORLD

Continent Destined to Be Greatest Producer of Raw Materials in World, Consul Reports

Africa is destined to become the world's greatest producer of raw materials and a big factor in the international trade development that started 20 years ago but that is now temporarily suspended, according to Reel Paige Clark, United States Consul to Angola, Portuguese West Africa and the Belgian Congo, who is making his week-end headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston.

Imagine the eastern part of the United States 28 years ago without railroads or other means of communication and you have an idea of Africa's primitiveness. But about 1900 raw material shortages in the world markets brought African rubber, hides, oils, sugar and ivory goods and a dozen other staple commodities into wide demand. Considering the immense geographical and racial difficulties inherent in the country, the results accomplished have been epochal.

Enormous Area Ready
Belgian Congo and Angola together have an area of 1,500,000 square miles. Since 1900 European engineers have built 2000 miles of railroads, and so well have these lines been co-ordinated with portages and stream navigation that every part of so-called "Dark Africa" is now made accessible. During the war export commodities brought fabulous prices and palm kernels, a staple article of trade, carried 100 miles by native carriers at a cost of \$28 per ton, netted good profit in European markets.

The war taught Africa that her immense natural resources, practically untouched as yet, could, under development, make her the greatest trade country in the world. Unlike the port of Boston, the African port has a varied line of commodities for the empty outgoing freighter, and since Africa is limited as a manufacturing country for want of iron mines and coal, she will require great quantities of finished goods.

British Have Monopoly
Here one might see a market for New England textiles and shoes but there is only a sparse element of whites in the country, and the natives do not wear shoes. The textile trade in Africa is a life study since it is a land of literally hundreds of different native languages, customs and dress. The British have made that study and have a virtual monopoly of the textile trade.

At present the escudo has fallen from par value of \$1.00 to an exchange value of about 16 cents, and is fluctuating considerably. While this condition persists it is impossible to buy any large quantity of American goods and dispose of them to buyers in Africa. The Portuguese official, for instance, is still drawing pay in the escudo but his wage has not been increased in proportion to the fall in value of the escudo. His salary has been increased five times but the escudo has fallen just about twice that much, and this has spelled a complete cessation of business, temporarily.

POWER PLANT PURCHASED

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 11 (Special)—The Bangor Railway & Electric Company has acquired, by purchase from the receiver, the property and franchise of the Washington County Light & Power Company of Machias, the transaction to be completed upon confirmation by the court. The property acquired consists of a plant in Machias which has for some years furnished that city with light and power, and a water privilege at Saco Falls on Pleasant River in the town of Columbia, with a concrete dam about 75 per cent completed. It is intended to extensively develop the plant.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Twenty-First Annual Exhibition
Held by Artists of Old Lyme

Lyme, Conn., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence) LIKE the church clock at Granchester, immortalized by Rupert Brooke, the one in the tower of the Sir Christopher Wren church at Old Lyme had also stopped. It had solved the perplexing question of the daylight-saving device by ignoring it altogether. The whole town, nearly as ancient as anything America boasts, apparently has determined to maintain its venerable status quo by a similar attitude to anything modern. Motor cars whirl along its truly imposing main thoroughfare beneath the majestic elms without ruffling the village peacefulness. The main corner grocery shop needs no blatant advertisement; the letters on its modest signboard are completely obliterated but business goes on as usual.

It is small wonder that the artists have these many years sought out such a haunt for their summer months. But their numbers have grown to make one of the most important summer art groups in this country, that their annual exhibitions have become a featured item in art annals and that in their noontide of prosperity and patronage they have erected a permanent art gallery where they are able to contribute one painting each year from its annual exhibition to some permanent collection.

From the informal exhibition held in 1902 in the Town Library, this annual event has progressed steadily in size and importance. The need of a definite organization was felt by this art colony in time, and under the laws of Connecticut the present association was formed in 1914. The activity and progressiveness of these artists culminated seven years later in the Association Gallery, designed by Charles Platt, an edifice in keeping with colonial architecture of the town and providing three admirable galleries for exhibition purposes. And so the twenty-first annual exhibition of the Lyme Art Association is to open until the sixth of September.

No adequate record of the artistic history of Lyme would be complete without due acknowledgment of the invaluable services of Miss Florence Griswold, who has "nurtured" the artists individually and collectively since their first activities in Lyme. Her house is their home; she is always at home to them and like the members of one big family they all drop in from time to time. Their gratitude is abundantly expressed in pictorial form, for Miss "Florence's" house is full of sketches, decorations and pictures by all the men and women who have contributed to the art annals of this colony.

For natural beauty this sloping Connecticut country by the sea combines the elements of luxuriant inland vegetation with the salty freshness of the shore country. Stately trees, gentle hills, reaches of hazy marsh-lands with the sea beyond, gardens of gorgeous blooms, houses of dignified simplicity making charming notes in the thick green with the mellow whiteness, the air laden with the sweetness of alyssum and grassy meadows, and a pervading sense of remoteness and peace, such are the qualities of this New England country ridge and village.

It is quite natural that the artists of Lyme should be, for the most part, landscapists. The pastures, the air and calls for all lovers of nature to attend this mid-year feast. The paintings exhibited this year conform to this prevailing sentiment. The figure pictures and portraits are conspicuous by their fewness and seem to have been painted, in the main, in city studios. The note of modernism, as it has become known in studio parlance,

is missing here; as if in the face of so much natural beauty and in the midst of such time-honored surroundings the mood of the insurgent and experimental in art had remained naive.

The picture chosen by popular vote to be purchased this year as the gift to some museum was the portrait of "Leonore" by Ivan G. Olinovsky, a painting of quiet charm and distinction. Edward F. Rook has three canvases of unusual tonality; his technique lends itself to well-defined and solid form seen under brilliant illumination and a certain "whiteness" of sunlight combined with mellowness results. "Swirling Waters," a study of an old weather-worn mill with foaming stream; "Spring," with trees in delicate bloom, and "Gaunt Trees," a white house of deserted appearance in the midst of a silent grove of silvery trees, are all of fine design and well-chosen detail.

Percival Rosseau, the well-known painter of hunting dogs, exhibits several of his canvases. It is interesting to see these paintings in the atmosphere of their native hills; Mr. Rosseau has long lived with his dogs in the hills near Lyme and spends his summers painting them in these beautiful surroundings. George M. Bruestle's landscapes evidence complete familiarity with the changing moods of nature and are fine examples of design and composition. His technique has delicacy and surety, much as with Corot, and because of its command of familiar subject matter endangers the artist's work with a sense of "formula." Henry R. Poore shows an unusual painting, "Siesta," of cattle in noontide repose silhouetted against a sky of vibrant blue.

Charles Vezin contributes a view of the "palisades" seen toward evening in color scheme of blues and purples, brushed in with full brush and evident enthusiasm. A study of the country-side in the pink and green of apple-blossom time is the canvas by Frank A. Bicknell, "New England Pastures, May"; here the typical rock-walled pastures and scattered fruit trees are painted with native appreciation. Rugged strength and tender beauty combine to make such a scene at once symbolic and particularly appealing to the New Englander.

A large winter landscape, by Ernest Albert, entitled "Deserted," occupies a prominent position. George Burr has a decorative painting of "The Bridge," with overhanging birches. A European note is sounded in the well-handled study of the ruined towers of Rheims Cathedral, by Platt Howard. Everett L. Warren, Harry L. Hoffman, Charles Ebert, Clark G. Voorhes, Will Howe Foote, Robert Vonnob, and Carleton Wiggins are all represented by interesting canvases. Lucien Abrams and Gregory McLoughlin are the two painters who are at all "modern" in their work, the latter achieving an interesting effect of fridescence in his technique, especially telling in his "Green Roof."

Several small figures by Bessie Potter Vonnob, whose sculpture is well known through many exhibitions, and miniatures by Lydia Longacre supplement the paintings. A most pleasing feature of the show is the arrangement in one of the galleries of 150 sketches in groups, each painter by himself. These "pochoir" studies are quick, spontaneous expressions of the artist's delight in some fleeting effect and are painted as a rule "en amore." The arrangement and hanging of the pictures in these beautifully lighted galleries contribute to the success of the exhibition. Old Lyme should be a mecca through this month for all lovers of landscape, whether natural or limned. R. F.



"Falling Snow," From Painting by Everett L. Warner, in the Current Show in Lyme, Conn.

Crowded Audiences
Hear Three Operas
Presented by R.A.M.

London, July 21 (Special Correspondence) AT THE time of writing, the Royal Academy of Music has completed the first week of its centenary celebrations. Rarely can an educational institution have launched upon such a series of concerts, within six days no less than 12 chamber concerts and three operas have been given to over-crowded audiences.

For the second week, events of still greater scope are at hand, and rumor has it that 700 applications for tickets have been refused owing to the huge demand. These concerts and performances constitute a species of record, historical and representative of what the Royal Academy of Music has done. As the institution has worked vigorously for a century, there is a great deal to show, and it speaks well for the intrinsic merit of works and performers that one is seldom oppressed by any sense of being guided round a museum. To describe these proceedings day by day, however, might approximate to the museum catalogue method; thus it seems better to deal with the operas in a group, the chamber concerts in a group, and so on.

The celebrations opened in a cheerful key. The King honored the Academy by making Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the present principal, a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. Sir Alexander was once a pupil of the institution he now directs; he subsequently became one of the leaders of the British musical renaissance, and has held his distinguished position of principal for 34 years.

Building Decorated With Flags
It was in 1911 that the Royal Academy of Music moved from its old, outgrown quarters in Tottenham Court Road to its handsome new home in Marylebone Road. This week the building is profusely decorated with flags. Passengers in cabs and omnibuses playing along the street can look up and see by day the fluttering colors, and by night the illuminations proclaiming festivities for a 100 years of work.

With so many events in progress, it was obviously impossible that all could take place in the academy itself. The Duke's Hall (belonging to the Royal Academy of Music) was therefore reserved for the operatic and dramatic performances, the chamber concerts were given at Aeolian Hall, and Queen's Hall was engaged for the orchestral performances.

Three operas, each by a Royal Academy of Music composer, had been selected; two performances of each were given, with different casts. The committee preferring to give two performances of each opera on the usual modest scale which the available space in the Duke's Hall permits, instead of a single representation of one of them, with full orchestra, in a theater hired for the occasion. The "modest scale" meant a reduced orchestra of strings, harp, trumpet and piano. Occasionally one missed the delicate effects of scoring, or tired of the indefatigable piano, but there can be no doubt the committee was right. So many clever young artists available, it would have been a pity to pass them over.

"The Yeoman of the Guard"
Proceedings led off brilliantly with "The Yeoman of the Guard," on July 10. Arthur Sullivan was once an Academy student; to be precise, from 1856 to 1858. He afterwards achieved a unique position as a composer of light opera. "The Yeoman of the Guard," produced in 1888, is generally considered his masterpiece. The young academicians of today gave it a capital performance under the direction of Mr. Cairns James and Mr. Henry Beauchamp. All the voices were good and well trained; the acting showed real finish, and both principals and chorus pulled together well. The "Jack Point" of Mr. H. Sandercock and the "Wilfred Shadbolit" of Mr. Edward Jones were particularly promising bits of work, and in the "Cock and Bull" duet they scored a hit. Evidently they possess the real "Savoyard" touch. Mr. Manuel Jones, as "Colonel Fairfax" displayed a pure, agreeable tenor

voice, and though he began by being a trifle stiff, he improved later. Miss Olive Groves sang delightfully as "Elsie," and Miss Dorothy Pattinson was efficient as "Phoebe."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opera "The Cricket on the Hearth" (after Charles Dickens) was given on July 12. As might have been predicted, it was the occasion for a great demonstration of good will and enthusiasm, even though the hour was late at which it finished. The opera is long; too long for the material of the plot, and Julian Sturges, the librettist, obviously landed the composer in several dilemmas. But the music is always sound and tuneful. It seems to hear the same relation to English eighteenth century songs—(Arne) and the like—that such a movement as Holst's "Jupiter" (from "The Planets") bears to genuine English folk song. In any case, Sir Alexander's breezy tunefulness carries him, in true British style, many stilted phrases in the libretto.

The singers were evidently on their mettle and pulled off an excellent performance. Barbara Pett-Fraser and Raymond Iles were sympathetic exponents of "Dot" and "John Peerybingle," and Isobel McLaren was vivacious as "Tilly," but the honors of the evening lay with Garda Hall as "Bertha" and Edward Jones as "Caleb Plummer." The latter has marked gifts as an actor. Coupled with his "Wilfred Shadbolit," the performance of Caleb showed he has passed beyond the student stage; he can command both laughter and pathos.

"Nadeshda," a romantic opera in four acts by Arthur Gorring Thomas, former student of the academy, was composed in 1885, and from a historical point of view it was interesting to hear it given at the R. A. M. on July 14. But one hearing is enough. Public taste is right in neglecting the work. Pretty as the music is, and highly colored as are the dramatic situations, the two seldom bear relation to each other. Ostensibly the scene is laid in Russia. Thomas never dreamed of employing "local color," his songs have little direct emotional appeal, even when uttered in most passionate situations, and there is no definite characterization. But the libretto must have been a heavy handicap. Neither he nor Sir Alexander Mackenzie enjoyed the advantages which accrued to Sullivan when he had such a prince of librettists as Gilbert.

Among the best individual performances in the cast were Olive Groves as "Nadeshda," who sang with real charm of style, and Manuel Jones as "Voldemar." In Act II the dances were an attractive feature, well designed, well carried out, and provided with an excellent leader in Gwendolyn Russell. The orchestral accompaniments, generally speaking, were good, but both here and in "The Cricket on the Hearth," there were unsteady moments.

Passing the operas in review, certain points stand out with salience. One is the unusually high standard of acting which prevailed. Clearly there is no decline in the academy's prestige as a school of dramatic art. Other things common to all the performances are the admirable, fresh quality of the voices, the absence of vibrato, the presence of pure intonation, intelligent teamwork and the blessing of intelligence. M. S.

The Motion Pictures

The story of John Fleming Wilson, called when it left his hands, "The Salvaging of John Somers," becomes "The Bonded Woman" when it appears on the screen. Betty Compson stars in this Paramount production, and the role of John Somers is admirably played by John Bowers.

The story is that of the fortunes of Captain Gaskell and his daughter, who lived in San Francisco some years ago. Evidently following the sea was lucrative for the captain, for while his daughter waits his return in his ship to celebrate her birthday, the owner of the line of ships calls upon her, dressed as though for a night on Broadway, in beautifully fitting evening clothes. The daughter is also more expensively and stylishly clothed than we had fancied the daughters of sea captains dressed, but a balance is achieved by the fact that in the kitchen, where there is a

death of servants, the aunt tolls alone over a cook-stove. However, both Betty Compson and Richard Dix look well in fine raiment, and what would you?

The captain, eager to arrive home in time, drives his ship through a storm, wrecks it, and would have gone down with it, had it not been for the bravery of the mate, John Somers, who is famous for his seamanship when sober.

In spite of the fact that the rescued captain and the courageous mate toss about on a life raft, they are picked up and taken home after reaching shore, in a taxi—in time for dinner, after all!

The story after that concerns the daughter and John Bowers, who fall in love, and have many strange adventures by land and sea before the latter finally reforms. One of the strangest of these adventures is when the daughter, taking command of the ship on which the mate is sailing as captain, deliberately wrecks it on a desert island, where she hopes that the reformation of the man she loves may be more easily accomplished.

There are many strange features about the picture which presumably were missing in the story. Betty Compson, as the intrepid daughter, climbs up the rigging of a ship to the mast head, in tiny French shoes with exceedingly high heels. After she successfully engineered the shipwreck, she is seen with her clothes in perfect order and hair beautifully parted walking about the desert island.

However, these are perhaps minor faults. The picture is well handled photographically, and real flashes of genius are seen in the pictorial effects of the ship driving through the storm into the pitchy blackness of the hurricane. The story of Somers, his fight against temptation, is told with no mawkish sentiment, and with considerable sincerity.

The picture is being shown at the Rialto Theatre, where a Robertson-Cole comedy, "Pop Tuttle's Clever Catch," is also on the program. It is that rare thing—a comedy which is really funny. It is also, and this, too, is noticeable, clean fun without vulgarity.

Charlie Chaplin has finished "shootings" his latest comedy, a matter always of considerable interest to Hollywood's film colony. The name of the picture has not been announced as yet. The filming of the picture took 26 weeks. This is an unusually long time for making any kind of a production, but Chaplin works on an elastic schedule exclusively his own. If he feels like working he works. If he doesn't, there's little work accomplished at his studio. After all it's the results that count and Chaplin usually produces these.

This is his last picture for First National. Hereafter he will become actively engaged as a member of the United Artists Corporation, which includes his close friends, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford. In the future Chaplin will devote himself to making feature length comedies, of from five to seven reels. His first United Artists picture is to be an original story written by himself but he refuses to tell anyone what it's all about until he actually starts making it.

Chaplin has made eight pictures for First National. When he signed his contract with them back in 1917—his, at that time, famous "million-dollar contract" he and the money he was to receive were subjects for animated arguments in all parts of the world. "Ching, Ching Chinaman," Wilbur Daniel Steele's story, which, by the way, was included in Edward J. O'Brien's collection of the greatest American stories, is to be made into a picture under the direction of Tom Forman.

A cable received from the Goldwyn troupe filming "Passions of the Sea" informs the studio chiefs that the picture making unit headed by director R. A. Walsh has landed at Tahiti, island of Papeete and is at work.

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'Whispering Wires' in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Forty-Ninth Street Theater, New York. The Messrs. Shubert present "Whispering Wires" by Kate L. McLaurin, based on the story of the same name by Henry Leverage, staged by J. C. Huffman and John Harwood. The cast:

Ann Cartwright.....Bertha Mann
Walters.....Stanley Harrison
Payson.....George Lynch
Dore Stockbridge.....Olivia Tall
Montgomery Stockbridge.....B. Johnson
James Bennett.....William Webb
Harry McGill.....Hall Kelly
Thaw.....George Howell
Deaney.....M. Tello Webb
Jacksen.....Willard Robertson
Telephone Trouble Hunter.

Jeannette.....Malcolm Duncan
.....Gaby Fleury

We often refer to the drama of a particular period, expecting to find the customs and manners of that time reflected there. And there is every reason to believe that in many cases the information gained is authentically helpful. The antiquarian is frequently amused and often mystified by an ancient "bill of properties" or producer's expense account, detailing articles that at a former time were required for a play, such as a crown for Herod's wife, "cloth for Heaven and Hades," "to repairing of tail of serpent," etc.

The college professor of the year 2023 will have to go some length in explaining that all millionaires of 1922 in America did not live on Riverside Drive and Long Island, and that their libraries did not contain "secret panels." His students will know that the dominating drama of 1920-25 was the mystery and crook play, and that the list of properties and necessities for the productions almost invariably included: (1) some dress suits; (2) several pistols; (3) a switch for turning on and off the lights rapidly (always leaving a steel-blue moonlight glow on the veranda outside); (4) a butler's uniform to be worn by a swift-moving and suspicious-looking person, whether guilty or not; (5) a maid's costume to be worn by a woman with the same characteristics; (6) a telephone—ah, that hard-working telephone—indispensable. The college professor and his students may all be amused at the result of their research.

All this is apropos of the production of "Whispering Wires," presented at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater, as the first production of the season 1922-23, and may read as a negative review of that particular play. But such is not the case. "Whispering Wires" is a far better play than "The Bat," which holds the long-run record for plays of its kind. Structurally it is the best mystery play the present reviewer has seen, and in fact its greatest draw is the class in which it must be registered. In spite of the usual formula and the paraphernalia that go with it, this play is truly interesting and at times thoroughly exciting.

Printed in the program is the request, "That future audiences may be kept in suspense, you are requested not to divulge the finish of the play." Therefore, we will merely state that the plot, such as it is, concerns a hard-hearted millionaire, who has made a lot of enemies, any one of whom might wish him out of the way. At the finish of the first act, one of the usual compromises his desire. The other two acts are devoted to discovering the guilty person.

The Messrs. Shubert have furnished handsome equipment for the play and an excellent cast under the able stage direction of J. C. Huffman and John Harwood.

Ben Johnson acts the part of the millionaire and leaves little to be desired in his performance. Miss Olive Tell appears as his beautiful daughter, and the audience shared with Paul Kelly, as her manly sweetheart, his admiration for her. Miss Bertha Mann has the best of the three women parts

and proved herself the right choice by the producers for the role of Ann Cartwright, secretary to Mr. Stockbridge, the millionaire. Drew the detective, was well played by the dependable George Howell, and Malcolm Duncan is "the trouble-hunter" from the telephone company. He is the most deftly written character in the play, and Mr. Duncan, as usual, rises to the occasion.

Every one of the remaining members of the cast is satisfactory, which will account in a large measure for the success the play will attain, unless plays of this character are on the wane, and that is not likely—yet.

F. L. S.

Sculptor Dallin Honored
by His Native State, Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence) The original plaster cast of Massasoit, the Indian chief, from which was made the statue which now stands at Provincetown, Mass., has been given to the State of Utah by Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor. The plaster cast now stands in the state Capitol, where it was placed in an advantageous position under the personal supervision of Mr. Dallin.

The sculptor, who is a native of Utah, in formally making the gift of the cast to the State, said that he believed Utah should erect a memorial to Chief Massasoit, who, he said, bore the same relation to the pioneers of the Great Salt Lake Valley as did Massasoit to the original Pilgrim fathers.

Gov. Charles R. Mabey accepted the cast in behalf of the State and in reply to Mr. Dallin's remarks said he hoped that the citizens would resolve to erect a memorial to Chief Massasoit.

As a tribute to Mr. Dallin Governor Mabey arranged for a banquet to the sculptor, following which Mr. Dallin was taken to Liberty Park, where a public reception was accorded him.

Los Angeles Art Notes

The California Water Color Society, which will hold its annual show in conjunction with the International Water Color Society at Exposition Park in September, has at the annual business meeting, elected the following officers: Dana Bartlett, president; Max Wicnerek, first vice-president; John Cotton, second vice-president; Henri De Kruff, secretary, and Edouard Vyskela, treasurer. At the close of the show at the Los Angeles Museum the pictures will travel, going as far east as Chicago and Milwaukee.

The California Art Club has just issued the prospectus of its thirteenth annual exhibition to be held at the Los Angeles Museum from Oct. 19 until Nov. 19. There will be three prizes of \$100 each, the Ackerman prize for the best figure picture, the Mrs. Henry E. Huntington prize for the best landscape, and the Charles H. Baker prize for the best piece of sculpture. The jury of awards to whom will fall the task of selecting the prize winners, will also have discretion to award three honorable mentions, one each in painting, sculpture, and miniature.

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Organists' Chicago Convention Closes

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Last Friday (Aug. 4) the National Association of Organists closed its fifteenth annual convention. Owing to the strike of employees on the surface and elevated lines the success of the convention was hardly as great as otherwise it would have been, for several of the organ recitals were given in places not in the immediate vicinity of the hotels in which the delegates were staying and by that token the attendance was sometimes only moderately large. Before the convention closed Dr. T. Tertius Noble of New York was elected president for the coming year.

The opening recital, given Aug. 1 in St. James' Church, was presented by Clarence Eddy. The reputation of Mr. Eddy has been a stable quantity for many years. It is probable that no organist in this country has played in as many towns and villages or more music for the instrument than he has. And the manner in which this veteran virtuoso negotiates his art is one deserving of all praise. The greater part of Mr. Eddy's program was devoted to native music, for it contained a transcription of a Negro melody by Carl R. Dixon, a Philadelphia composer; the "Arabesque" and "Cantilena" by Carl McKinley, who is organist at Hartford, Conn.; "Contrasts" by Dr. Lewis Browne, organist of St. Patrick's Church, Chicago; "In a Cloister Garden" by William Lester, also a Chicagoan, and "Afterglow," a manuscript work by Frederic Groton, Park, Cal. The general quality of this music was highly commendable, for much of it made a more or less successful attempt to rise above the conventional style that has made organ composition in the past a wearisome thing to hear.

A recital given in the Fourth Presbyterian Church by Lynnwood Farnum of New York presented some admirable playing. Mr. Farnum gave a masterly interpretation to a program that was considerably more eclectic than that of his predecessor. It began with a chorale prelude by Leo Sowerby, the young American composer, who was elected last season to the Roman prize. Sowerby, who is himself an

organist, is one of the musical creators of America to whom organists may look for the newer idiom. This chorale prelude and a piquant piece by H. B. Jepson, entitled "Pantomime," were Mr. Farnum's concessions to American artistic sensibilities. The remainder of his schedule—and the big works on the program—were foreign. Outstanding features were the B flat minor chaconne by Karl-Eliert, Dupré's Toccata, Boellmann's "Ronde Française" and Dupré's prelude and fugue in G minor.

What promised to be the most interesting feature of the convention recitals was a "Grand Symphonic Prelude" for two organs by Pietro Yon, which was placed on a program given in Medinah Temple. Rollo F. Maitland and Henry S. Fry, who were the interpreters of the work, had to make a compromise in the matter of using two organs, for Medinah Temple possesses only one instrument, although it can be played with two consoles. The symphonic prelude—which bears the subtitle, "In Hoc Signo Vincas"—was written in 1909 and played for the first time at St. Peter's, Rome. It cannot be said that Mr. Yon's inspiration equaled his ingenuity. The work is excellently and deftly constructed; it clearly is the creation of one who understands all the resources of the organ, but beauty does not brood upon its measures. In addition to Yon's composition other and smaller works were performed by Mr. Fry, Mr. Maitland and A. Gordon Mitchell.

Two recitals were given in Kimball Hall. Ernest MacMillan, representing the Canadian College of Organists, presented (Aug. 2) chorale preludes by Sir Hubert Parry, Bach and Brahms, and pieces by Ruyton, Jongen, Widor, Franck and Hollins. Two days later C. Albert Tufts offered a program principally made up of music belonging to what may be called the "pretty" genre. The convention did not confine itself to organ recitals. Papers by Felix Borowski and Peter C. Lutkin, respectively dealing with the reformation of organ literature and a capella singing, were read in both instances by proxy, and Dr. Paul E. Sabine addressed the delegates on the subject of music and architectural acoustics. F. B.



Cape Peninsular Road in South Africa, Which Has Just Been Completed, Encircles the Whole Peninsula, Covers 125 Miles and Skirts the Entire Rock-Bound Coast

SPAIN CALLED UPON TO HALT ALL OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO

Francisco Cambo, Leader of Catalan Regionalists in Chamber, Makes Sharp Attack on Foreign Policy

MADRID, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the understanding that so far as possible questions of international policy, especially with regard to France, should be shut out of the debate on Morocco in the Chamber, Francisco Cambo, former minister and the leader of the Catalan Regionalists, launched out, to the surprise of many, into a detailed consideration of the circumstances, as he saw them, which governed Spain's action in North Africa, prefacing his remarks with the observation that public opinion could not be maintained at high tension and an army of 150,000 men kept in Morocco without a concrete object, such as an army necessarily losing its morale under the circumstances. His personal opinion was that the campaign should be terminated.

Señor Cambo said that it was a mistake to suppose that Morocco was for Spain a "colonial problem." It was nothing of the kind and ought to be viewed merely from the strategic and military point of view.

Comparisons ought not to be sought with France. For Spain, Morocco was a political problem. She was there not of her own will but through international imposition, since England could not consent that a power should be placed there which at a moment's notice might close her passage through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Mattered Nothing to Spain
It mattered nothing to Spain to be able to dominate Gibraltar from Morocco. Spain opened out on two seas and they were enough for her development. England had not demanded of her that she should occupy the whole of Morocco. That was not the question, and it was enough for the purposes of the international case that Spain, being where she is, impeded France of today as she had impeded Germany formerly. "Would that France and England would arrive at such an agreement as would free us from this heavy load of Morocco," said the speaker, "until that time comes, we must maintain our friendship with both nations."

Then he went on to ask what Spain of generosity had brought it about that Spaniards were wishful to accomplish works in Morocco the like of which were urgently necessary but neglected in the Peninsula itself. It was like a new whim of Don Quixote, and Spain seemed to have taken the expression "protectorate" in literal seriousness when other nations understood it as conquest. It ought to be their business to fulfill their mission at the smallest possible cost, to limit their effort to the coast, and not to meddle in the zone where it was not necessary.

"Upon a question of honor that never existed," declared Señor Cambo, "we have lost honor and something more. The only statesman that there was in Spain in the nineteenth century was Prim, who withdrew from Mexico, from Africa, and advised the abandonment of Cuba. In France at the present time, the Syrian mandate is under discussion, and in the same way in other countries, they are seeking forms for withdrawing them."

Alnwick Castle, Epitome of Border History, to Be Closed

Finest Example of Norman Stronghold to Be Shut Up on Account of High Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 21—On account of high taxation, the Duke of Northumberland has decided to close Alnwick Castle, the home of the Percys for at least 600 years, and to maintain only a few rooms there for use on the infrequent visits of himself and his wife. The Duke is reported to be immensely rich. During the bout a few years ago between himself and Mr. Smilie, the Labor leader, it was stated that the Duke's title-deeds would fill a good-sized railway truck; but however that might be, he would appear to be short of sufficient cash to keep going his various palatial homes. Only recently the Duke let Syon House, an enormous place on the Thames-side, and he has sold farms and lands on various estates. Now Alnwick Castle, the epitome of many centuries of border history, is to be shut up.

At the time of the Conquest there was some kind of primitive timber fortress at Alnwick, inhabited by Gilbert Tysen, one of the most powerful chiefs of Northumberland, but a castle of masonry was built by the Lords of Vesci, and completely rebuilt, enlarged, and strengthened when it came into possession of the warlike family of Percy. It was, and is today, the finest example of a Norman stronghold. It covered five acres of ground. It has semi-circular

of that policy and to lower Spain to the level of a despicable nation. Spain should not part with that last card in the European game; she should remain in Morocco but, doing so, she should contrive to establish a true protectorate there at the opportune moment. And in this connection he thought the present Government was not choosing the right moment for repatriating the troops and passing from an exclusively military mode of action to the establishment of a protectorate régime.

Upon the subject of Tangier, the count said he was astonished and sorry that the Spanish Government found itself too much engaged to press the question of Tangier and that it was going forward to discuss it with the other powers concerned in the most unfavorable conditions that could be conceived. France and England knew very well what they wanted, but did the Spanish Government know what it wanted, and had it definitely fixed its point of view on this vital problem of Tangier? He did not doubt that the Premier was capable of undertaking such responsibilities as these, but that was not enough. It was necessary to know if in undertaking them he was rendering a true service to his country.

The Count de Romanones, a former Premier, followed in the debate, and protested against the idea of withdrawal. Recalling that every Spanish Government since 1902 had proclaimed unfailingly the rights of Spain in Morocco he said that to abandon it now would be to repudiate the whole

"SECRET SOCIETIES" PLAY ROLE IN IRELAND'S HIDDEN HISTORY

Organizations Date Back to Third Century When Finn MacCool Formed Ritual of the "Fianna"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14—The influence of the Irish "Secret Societies" is still strong in the affairs of that country. Primitive forms of these societies can be found as far back as the second and third centuries of the Christian Era. An indistinct personage, whose name is now anglicized as Finn MacCool, appears to be the source from which these curious organizations derive their origin. He was a "magician," born about 200 A. D., and chief of a band of retainers whose avowed object was to make war against all enemies and invaders of Ireland. He derived his title of "magician" from the fact that his followers observed a mysterious and secret ritual, the performance of which was carefully concealed from the non-initiated.

Finn MacCool has lent his name to almost every secret and semi-secret organization in Ireland to this day. The Fenians derived their title from the "Fianna," the name of his band of followers. Sinn Féin itself, those Erse words signifying "ourselves alone," was doubtless chosen as a title from its similarity to Fianna. The Irish Boy Scouts Association of recent years is entitled Fianna Eireann.

The only secrecy observed by Finn MacCool was in his ritual, which was probably adopted, as that of the Wehm Gericht and the Freemasons, as a distinguishing mark and a means of secret communication. The element of "magic" associated with it was no doubt, valuable as a deterrent to inconvenient curiosity.

From the strange mystic organizations of Connaught down to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the main

features of secrecy have been ritual and strange titles. There is no doubt that their influence largely controlled the policies of the kings of Ireland in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and the revolts against British rule, and the reinvigorating period usually originated in the inner circles of a "brotherhood."

In modern times a number of the "men of '48," or those concerned in the William Smith O'Brien's attempted rising in 1848, escaped abroad and set themselves to revive an organization for the establishment of Ireland as a republic.

John O'Mahony founded the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, O'Donovan Rossa the Phoenix Society in Ireland, and James Stephens the Committee of Public Safety in Paris. These societies gradually became merged into one and the union became known as the Fenians. The movement appealed from the first mainly to the "landless men," and was denounced by the Roman Catholic priests.

The exploits of the Fenians are too well known to need recapitulation; with the imprisonment of Michael Davitt the movement sank into the obscurity from which it had arisen, but not before it had taken steps to insure its perpetuation. The principal leaders had banded themselves into the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood consists of a Supreme Council, controlling a number of "circles" and "sub-circles." The members of any given circle are, in theory, at least, entirely unknown to those of another; their chiefs, termed "centrals," are nominally unknown to one another, and in turn are ignorant of the identity of the members of the Supreme Council. They receive general orders and interpret them to the members of their circles. These precautions insure secrecy and limit betrayal to the comparatively unimportant members of a single circle.

"The Irish Republican Brotherhood shall do its utmost," says the first clause of the constitution, "to train and equip its members as a military body for the purpose of securing the independence of Ireland by force of arms; it shall secure the co-operation of Irish military bodies in the accomplishment of its object, and shall support every movement calculated to advance the cause of Irish National Independence."

In pursuance of this policy the organization captured Sinn Féin in 1915 and retained control of it until the split following on the acceptance of the December Treaty by Dail Eireann. The Republicans, or Irregulars, as their opponents style them, who are causing trouble in Ireland, now may be considered as the members of the brotherhood, who, finding themselves abandoned by the break-away of Sinn Féin, are determined to carry on the ancient struggle by every means in their power, even though such action spells the ruin of Ireland.

Drive Completed Encircling Cape in South Africa

London, England

Special Correspondence
TRAVELERS who have made the world their playground are eloquent in praise of the superb beauty of the mountain scenery of the Cape Peninsula in South Africa.

The peninsula, for its size, possesses an accumulated grandeur of nature probably unsurpassed by any other country in the world. Its giant mountains and gently rolling vineyards, its dainty farms and picturesque orchards, its miles of shifting sands on the low-lying flats, its lashing storms made by the furious meeting in battle of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, its rocks and deep green valleys, the hundred varied colors of the mountain heath, the wild shrieks of thousands of sea birds, the frolic of the seals, the perfect, dignified poise of the penguin: all this set in a sky of deepest blue, in air so rarified that the human eye can see 100 miles, makes the Cape Peninsula a memory of perpetual beauty.

To build a road which would encircle the whole peninsula has been the dream of the Provincial Council for many years, but it was no easy task for the roadmaker. The sum of £10,000 has, however, been spent annually for some years and so now the remaining stretch being opened in May by Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Governor-General of South Africa, who said on that occasion that the Peninsula road was the finest marine drive in the world, surpassing the famous Corniche Road in the south of France.

It is a veritable triumph of engineering, and one which will be responsible for calling travelers from the world over to the Cape, as well as providing the dwellers of Cape Town with a playground set in the midst of wondrous beauty. For most of its course the great new road is cut from the mountain rocks which overhang, like giant fortresses, the ocean, with its hissing white foam hundreds of feet beneath.

The last completing section of the peninsula road makes the total mileage 125, most of which skirts the rock-bound coast. On the way to Cape Point, the farthest bit of road south, one passes the famous Cape of Good Hope. Memory rushes back to centuries, the early settlers come scrambling up the rocky shores and commence the great trek in search of new homes. Could these early pioneers of this splendid new nation look down the great new road skirting the pinnacles of the rough, heaving rocks, they would have the same emotion as came to them in the age long past. The road is there, but the beauty remains. It is merely a deep cut in the rock to get a better vision of nature's legacy to man.

PRISON LEAGUE URGES REFORMS

Remand Houses One of Aims in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—Nothing is more marked in the realm of social affairs than the growing interest in prison methods, and the society that has done special service in evoking interest in the subject is the Howard League.

Its principal aim is to provoke thought, and to direct thought to constructive issues. At the annual meeting in Caxton Hall, Miss Margery Fry, secretary, paid tribute to the work of Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, who had retired after being chairman of the Prisons Commission for 26 years and welcomed the appointment of Maurice

Waller the new chairman and that of Alexander Paterson, a man well known for his work among men and boys, as a commissioner.

Among the reforms for which the league is asking support are the exclusion of young people from the ordinary local prisons; separate and suitable treatment for mentally deficient offenders; the provision of enough staff to obviate locking up the majority of prisoners for the night at 4:30 p. m.; better industrial training in prison workshops, educational facilities for all, improvement of diet, and, finally, the establishment of Remand Houses apart from prisons.

Qualified teachers are now instructing the young prisoners in many prisons, and a small but significant change in prison life is that of providing a shave for men leaving prison or appearing in court. A week's "stubble" on the chin will give any man the look of a ruffian, says the league.

It is certain that the care of women by women will be insisted upon by the public. Perhaps the most urgent work of the hour is to arrange that untried prisoners shall be kept in remand homes and not in prisons at all.

The Howard League has been responsible for the preliminary organization of the Magistrates Association, which supplies information calculated to assist magistrates in their work and promote uniformity of action in the courts. The defense of poor prisoners is one of the aims for which the league works incessantly, and another is the development of the probation system.

The great events of this year's annual meeting were the reception of a bronze plaque given by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor of the United States of America to the Howard League as an expression of good will, and the address given by Thomas Mott Osborne, former governor of Auburn and Sing Sing prisons.

PORCELAIN COINS SOLD IN GERMANY TO HELP STUDENTS

BERLIN, July 14 (Special correspondence)—Instead of a tag day to raise money for their cause, the German Studentenschaft has manufactured thousands of porcelain coins which are sold in Germany. The first hundred thousand marks worth were manufactured last spring and have been disposed of. More are now being made in the great Meissen porcelain works at Dresden and from their sale the German student self-help organization, the Wirtschafshilfe, expects to strengthen its efforts to help needy students suffering because of the high prices.

Officers of the Wirtschafshilfe recently estimated that 60 per cent of the German university students during the coming fall and winter semesters would have less than five dollars a month to live on. This is the amount fixed as the existence minimum. Such a low figure is made possible only by the co-operative dining halls, book and clothing stores operated by the student organization. The estimate was made to the party of American college men which is touring Europe investigating student conditions that with all the efforts they make to help themselves and with all the aid which they expect to get from other students of the world about 20,000 German students will be forced to leave the university work.

The figure on the coins is supposed to represent the German student struggling to gain an education against great handicaps.

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BOLSHEVIST INTRIGUE BECOMES SERIOUS HANDICAP TO ESTHONIA

Russian Markets Are Needed but Esthonian Hostility to Communist Propaganda Keeps Them Out of Reach

REVAL, July 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Bolshevik note, proposing general disarmament has met, in the Russian border states, with a decidedly skeptical and lukewarm reception. The press in the different republics, from Finland down to Poland, points out that the policy of the Soviets scarcely bears witness to its professed pacific intentions. As for Esthonia, the relations with her eastern neighbor are so strained at present that mobilization would seem more appropriate than disarmament.

This situation is the result of the firm stand Esthonia has taken against Communist propaganda. A notorious agitator was court-martialed about two months ago and the Soviets have not ceased to use this incident to incite hostile demonstrations—in fact, the town of Yamburg, near the Esthonian frontier, has been renamed Kingisepp in honor of this Bolshevik. Mass meetings have been organized in Petrograd and Moscow, to protest against "the white terror" in Esthonia and, according to the local press, the commissars are soiling ill-feeling toward Esthonia in the ranks of the "Red" armies by spreading the news that Esthonia prevents the transit of foodstuffs through her territory.

Accusations Lack Foundation
Needless to say, these accusations lack foundation. On the contrary, the transit to Russia is the most important source of income to Esthonia and as soon as navigation opened the harbor of Reval was filled to overflowing with goods—chiefly ship-bound for Russia, which were shipped across the border as fast as the limited Bolshevik rolling stock will allow. It is true that now the import for Russia has ceased, but this is due only to the fact that all the wares are shipped direct to Petrograd.

It stands to reason that these threatening rumors and facts cannot fail to create a feeling of uneasiness which strongly affects the industrial and commercial life of Esthonia. Capital, therefore, prefers transactions which yield an immediate and considerable profit. Until quite lately, owing to the scarcity of all commodities, this kind of business was possible even on a large scale, but now competition has grown so keen and supply so abundant that capital, if it is to be invested in this country, must be satisfied with the modest profits of productive industry.

New Factories Established
A considerable number of factories and mills utilizing local raw materials have come into being during the past year, the more important ones producing wood pulp, paper, furniture, soap, perfume, footwear and leather.

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goods. The exhibition held in Reval last June proves that the Esthonian production can hold its own against manufactured goods imported from the West, at least on the home markets where they are protected by very high custom duties.

But Esthonia is a poor market and no great industrial development is possible unless the products can be sold in Russia, where exceptionally favorable conditions have been the result of the commercial treaty which grants exemption from all duties to wares imported from Esthonia.

But, owing partly to the alarming rumors from the eastern frontier, and partly to the exhausted buying power of Russia, the export to that country has come practically to a standstill.

Serious Consequences Likely
So far this state of affairs has caused no more serious consequences than a certain downward tendency of the Esthonian currency which, during the last year, had remained rather steady, but it is manifest that Esthonia cannot go on producing without marketing her products. Already the lack of available capital is being felt in business circles and a serious crisis is bound to set in very soon unless either export to Russia becomes possible or credits are granted by Western capital.

It would be unfair to make Esthonia responsible for the method of the Soviets, but it is true unfortunately that foreign capitalists would have been more disposed to invest their funds in Esthonia if this state had not displayed such a scant regard for the Western traditions concerning the rights of property. Where landed estate can be expropriated without indemnity, the credit of the country is bound to suffer. Recently the delegates of Esthonia and Latvia were told so bluntly at The Hague by representatives of the Western press.

DIAMOND MINES TO RESUME
WINDHOEK, S. W. Protectorate, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Information has just been received to the effect that the Administrator has stated that work will be resumed on the mines in the Luderitzbucht area, as a result of the recent improvement in the diamond market. From a reliable source it is learned that native labor is being recruited for the diamond mines in that area.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RICKEY'S TEAM HAS MUCH IN ITS FAVOR

Cardinals Appear to Be Coming More Strongly All the Time, While Giants Falter

"We have one thing in our favor and that is the fact that we're gaining ground while the New York team, considered by most folks to be our closest competitor, is not doing so well as earlier in the season. When picking pennant winners don't forget that it is the team placed on the defensive that generally loses out," said Branch Rickey, St. Louis Cardinals' pilot in Boston a few days ago. "I have no more license to say St. Louis will win the pennant than I have to say it will be Boston or Philadelphia, but the mathematical certainty is that we are playing better ball right now, and have been doing so for the past month, than any other team in the league, possibly excepting Pittsburgh, which is given to periods of spurts and slumps anyway. Understand, I do not intend to underrate any team, but from what I have observed the Cardinals are fit to give the best of them a battle, and a long one, before the finish is reached."

That Rickey does not hold Pittsburgh lightly was proved a moment later by his assertion that he expected more trouble from neighboring teams in the west than from even New York. In the final analysis, "The Giants naturally look good to most people because they are the champions and have been in front for so long this season," said he, "but let me tell you, there are two teams I hold in greater respect right now. If anything, they are Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Their coming up may not mean anything serious, but we shall have to prove that when we meet them a little later on. As I have said, some teams always have seemed to make a habit of winning a large number of games in a row and then stopping short, but it is never safe to bank on this team or that being 'due' for a slump."

"Speaking of slumps, have you noticed how things are going against Rogers Hornsby lately? I mean in the hitting line, of course. Any player is liable to lose an occasional game by an error in the field, but on top of that, to have one's best drives gathered in a park that appears to have no limits? There is as much difference between the playing conditions at Philadelphia and at Braves Field as can be imagined."

"To make matters worse, Austin McHenry, our star outfielder, has been out of the game for a long spell. The substitutes are doing pretty nicely, but we miss his long hitting and sure fielding. And the pitching staff, too, is having its difficulties. William Sheridan and E. J. Pfeffer are doing as good work as any, and Louis North turns in some fine relief performances, but I am in the hope that the whole staff will reach tip-top form by the time we start at home against the eastern clubs."

"It is hard to pick any one factor that has kept us up. Of course the club's batting receives the lion's share of attention from fans and writers, and this is only right, perhaps, for Hornsby, Jacques, Fournier, Milton Stock and in fact everyone in the regular lineup is dangerous at the plate at all times. They are all hitting around 300. George Toporcer is the greatest 'find' of the season, in my opinion. A lot of humor has been expended on my system of inserting a 'double play shortstop' in the field in a tight situation, but, logically, why shouldn't this be done? Toporcer is valuable for his hitting rather than for his fielding; with John Lavan, it is the other way around."

No Decision Yet on Bennett Cup Winner

GENEVA, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The committee for the James Gordon Bennett Cup race has not yet decided whether M. Demuyter, pilot of the balloon Belgica, has won the race, it is announced this afternoon. The committee will await Demuyter's return from Onitza, Rumania, where he landed, before making a final decision.

The committee will delay its decision, it was announced, until the log of Demuyter's flight has been officially examined.

The principal question to be decided is whether Demuyter should be disqualified because his balloon, after making one landing, escaped, without an occupant, and floated away for a considerable greater distance.

If the Belgians' flight is disqualified, it is believed Capt. H. E. Honeywell, the American pilot, who won 100 kilometers, will be declared the winner.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (By The Associated Press).—M. Demuyter, pilot of the Belgian balloon Belgica, has been declared winner, says a dispatch from Geneva, the starting point today. He was credited with having covered a distance of 1300 kilometers.

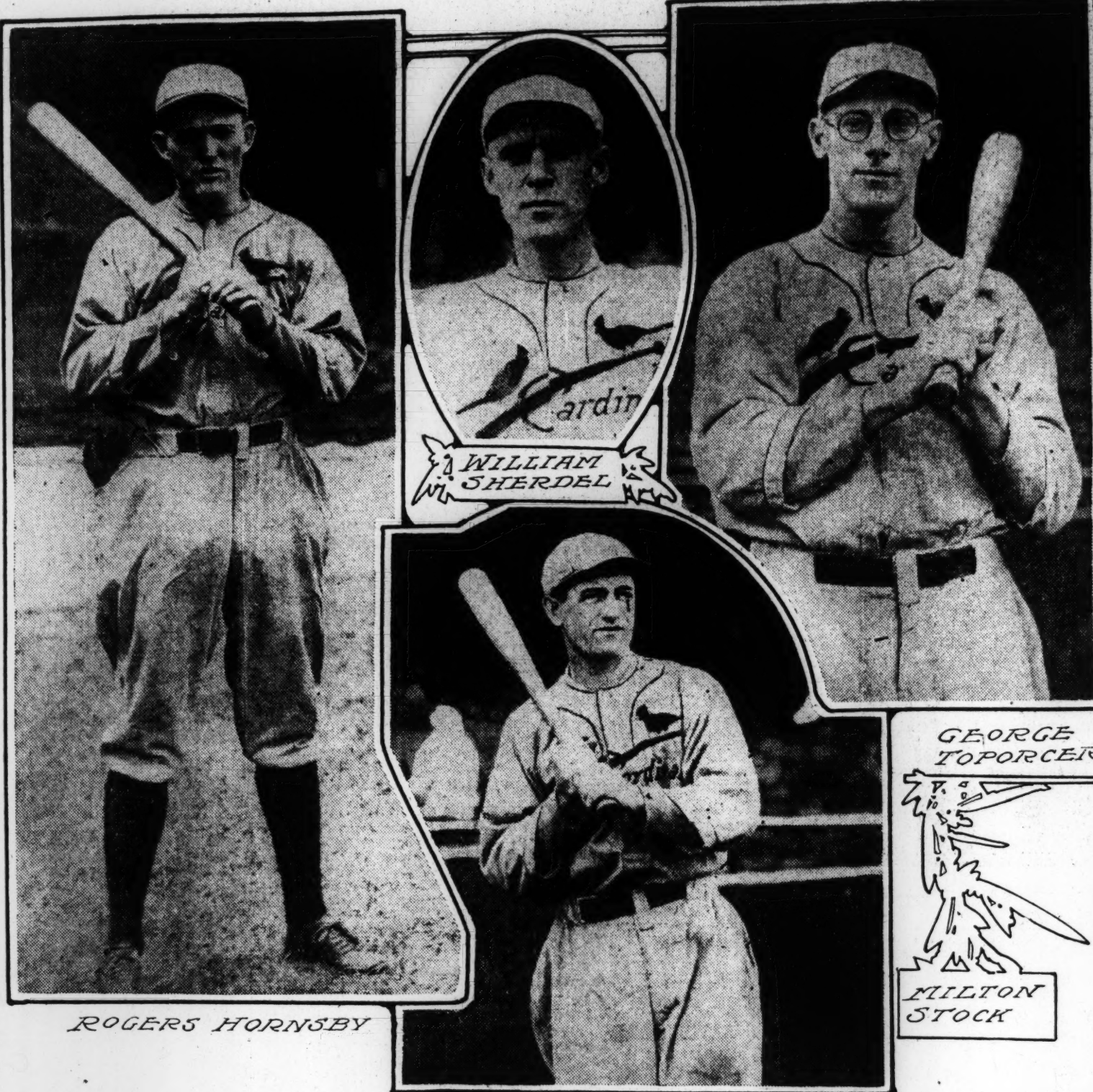
BEZDEK ARRANGES FOR EARLY START

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Aug. 10.—Before leaving for Atlantic City today Hugo Bezdek, athletic director at Pennsylvania State College, announced that football practice would open the first week in September, and that he would be on hand to welcome the Nittany Lions to new Beaver Field. Asked concerning the outlook for Pennsylvania State after two seasons without a defeat, the coach said he preferred to refrain from comment until he had had a look at the squad.

Coach Bezdek has just completed a course in football and baseball coaching to a class of over 100 in the college summer session.

Track coaching is now being taken up by C. W. Martin, track coach and supervisor of training at Pennsylvania State.

Some of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club Stars



ROGERS HORNSBY

WILLIAM SHERIDAN

GEORGE TOPORCER

MILTON STOCK

DAY OF REST FOR POLO CONTENDERS

Meadowbrook and Philadelphia Yesterday's Winners

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 11.—This is a day off for the teams which are still in the competition for the United States Junior polo championship title on the field of the Point Judith Country Club, but they will be called upon to meet tomorrow afternoon in the semi-final round. The United States Army team will meet the Meadowbrook Ramblers in one of these matches while Meadowbrook will play Philadelphia in the other.

Two games were played here yesterday, Meadowbrook defeating Boston in the first, 13 to 2, while Philadelphia won the second, 10 to 3.

Both games were one-sided, as the scores indicated. In the first Meadowbrook scored every period. Morgan Belmont and W. A. Harriman starred for their side, and the speedy riding of the entire Meadowbrook team was a feature. In the second event Philadelphia outclassed Point Judith. Raymond Belmont scored repeatedly.

The summary: MEADOWBROOK BOSTON W. A. Harriman, No. 1, N. W. Rice, E. C. Bacon, No. 2, A. C. Burrage Jr., R. E. Strawbridge.

PHILADELPHIA POINT JUDITH C. H. Earle, No. 1, J. R. Fell, R. Belmont, No. 2, G. R. Small, J. W. Converse, No. 3, Carl Foster, A. L. Smith, No. 4, Gen. H. K. Bethel. Score—Philadelphia, 10; Point Judith, 3. Referee—J. C. Cooley. Time—A. D. Cooley.

RESULTS THURSDAY St. Louis 7, Boston 3. Cincinnati 7, New York 3. Pittsburgh 14, Philadelphia 4. Brooklyn 16, Chicago 1.

GAMES TODAY Boston at Philadelphia. New York at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH KEEPS ON PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Pittsburgh won its eleventh consecutive game today, defeating Philadelphia 14 to 4. Big-day secured five hits in six times up, while Carlson and Walker were the home run hitters. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Pittsburgh—0 0 0 1 2 1 8 0—14 16 2 Philadelphia—0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—4 8 4

Batteries—Carlson and Schmidt; Ring, Whitner and Henline. Losing pitcher—Ring. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 52m.

CARDINALS WIN IN FINAL St. Louis found Marquard fairly easy in the final engagement with Boston, pounding out 11 hits in the interval that he worked, and taking advantage of queer

plays by the Braves' infield. Gainer tripled in the second inning and scored the first run, while in the third he brought the inning's total up to five runs by hitting a homer with two on base. Since New York lost, the Cardinals increased their lead to 14 games. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E St. Louis—1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—7 11 2 Boston—0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—3 8 1

Batteries—Pfeffer and Alnmuth; Marquard, McNamara and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Marquard. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 40m.

REDS MAKE IT THREE STRAIGHT NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cincinnati took its third straight from New York today, knocking Scott out of the box in the seventh, when Daubert hit a home run into the right field bleachers with two on base. Hargrave was another who hit for the circuit. The Giants made 10 hits but could not bunch them effectively. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Cincinnati—0 0 0 2 0 1 4 0 0—7 11 0 New York—0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 4

Batteries—Donohue and Hargrave; Scott, V. Barnes, Jonnard and Scott. Losing pitcher—Scott. Umpires—McCormick and Rigler. Time—2h. 2m.

ROBIN'S SCORE 10 IN ONE INNING BROOKLYN, Aug. 10.—Scoring 10 runs in the fourth inning off the offerings of Kaufmann and Stueland, Brooklyn took the last game of the series by the overwhelming margin of 16 to 1. Chicago had won both the other contests. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Brooklyn—1 0 0 10 1 3 0 0—16 18 2 Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 4

Batteries—Vance, Manaux, Murray and Deberry; Hunting, Kaufmann, Stueland, Jones and O'Farrell, Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Kaufmann. Umpires—Klem and Sentell. Time—1h. 45m.

CHICAGO GOLF IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—In the semi-finals today for the Chicago city golf championship, T. J. Frayney of Edgewood Golf Club will defend his title against Bradley Smith of Jackson Park Golf Club, medalist of the tourney, and Russell Martin of Jackson Park will play D. E. Weber of Edgewood, the surprise of the tourney. The matches are to be played at the Jackson Park public course.

Recording of a hole in one on the seventeenth green in the second round of match play by Robert White of Marquette Park Golf Club, and the comeback of Champion Frayney in two victories over formidable challengers, featured as contests yesterday.

Despite his spectacular cuckoo on the 217-yard seventeenth, White was defeated by E. E. Bones of Jackson Park, 1 up. Bones was eliminated in the following round by Smith, 2 and 1. Frayney gained a 2 and 1 victory over Walter Crowe of Briarcliff Golf Club in the second round and a 5 and 3 victory over Roy Patterson of Marquette Park in the third round. Before defeating Bones, Smith eliminated A. J. Samuelson of Jackson Park, 3 and 2.

Martin won from H. H. Ferguson of Cedar Rapids, Ia., 2 and 1, in the third round, and from R. Taylor of Jackson Park, 1 up, in the second. Weber defeated Solomon Miller, the Jackson Park player of 25-hole match fame, on Wednesday, 1 up in 19 holes, in the second round, and H. E. Spear of La-grange, 2 up.

PICK-UPS

NINE men went to bat for Pittsburgh at Philadelphia yesterday and all nine broke into the safe hit column, this being the fourth time in the four-game series that William McKechnie's team turned this trick. Fourteen runs and 18 hits for a total of 20 bases brought up Pittsburgh's figures for the series as follows: At bat, 187; runs, 57; safe hits, 84; total bases, 119; batting average, .442. Incidentally, it was Pittsburgh's eleventh victory without a defeat intervening. The team is four games behind the Giants and 5½ below the leading Cardinals.

William Neale, brother of Earl Neale, Cincinnati National outfielder and Washington and Jefferson University football coach, will be a candidate for the Yale University football team this fall. The younger Neale has had experience on a varsity eleven, having played on the University of West Virginia team that defeated Princeton the year before last.

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team defeated the Transcript, 10 to 3, in a Newspaper League game at Columbus Park, South Boston, yesterday. After the Transcript scored three runs, Clifford Harvey went into the box and pitched shutout ball, in addition to hitting a home run with two on base. A homer by Jack Smith, pitcher, with two on in the first inning accounted for all of the losers' tallies.

James Thorpe, former star athlete, has been indefinitely suspended by the Hartford Eastern League Club, of which he is a member. Manager John Coffey announced this action is the result of Thorpe's failure to stay in playing condition. The Indian came from Portland, Ore., to Hartford on June 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING Won Lost P.C. St. Paul..... 70 42 .625 Milwaukee..... 68 49 .584 Indianapolis..... 65 49 .569 Minneapolis..... 62 49 .559 Kansas City..... 57 58 .496 Louisville..... 55 60 .478 Columbus..... 41 72 .363 Toledo..... 40 73 .354

RESULTS THURSDAY Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 5. Kansas City 3, Columbus 2. Toledo 5, Milwaukee 2. St. Paul 4, Louisville 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING Won Lost P.C. St. Joseph..... 73 46 .613 Tulsa..... 73 46 .613 Wichita..... 64 53 .547 Sioux City..... 62 52 .544 Denver..... 60 50 .550 Oklahoma City..... 53 65 .449 Denver..... 42 73 .359 Des Moines..... 40 75 .348

RESULTS THURSDAY Denver 6, Oklahoma City 4. Omaha 7, St. Joseph 2. Tulsa 6, Sioux City 5. Wichita 10, Des Moines 4.

TZECHS' TEACHERS ON EQUAL FOOTING

Pay and Promotion Regulations Same for Men and Women

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 11.—The bill introduced recently by the Tzech Government, placing women teachers on an equal footing with men, with regard to pay and promotion, is in line with the previous conduct of this little new republic. Many countries since the war have given women nominal equality, but Tzechoslovakia is one of the few whose Acts of Parliament have had the spirit of the law as well as the letter behind them.

But women there did not gain their emancipation without deserving it. They supported to their utmost every endeavor to throw off the Austrian yoke, and early in 1915, when the nation renewed its vow to persevere for independence until it was won, women as well as men were repressed. Not only that, but the women's suffrage committee, under the leadership of Miss F. Plaminková, did everything possible to prepare women for the new responsibilities which their expected liberation would confer.

Vote Given to Both Alike The result was that after the October revolution, when the Tzechs took the reins of government into their own hands, the Parliamentary vote was given to both sexes on exactly the same terms. The various boards, institutions and committees, as well as the Law Faculty and the Academy of Arts also threw open their doors to women, beseeching their assistance in the righting of old wrongs and the building up of a new system.

Eight women were elected to the first revolutionary Parliament, so women as well as men helped to draft the new Constitution, which contains the following sentence: "Privileges of sex, birth, and occupation will not be acknowledged."

In the present Parliament, 14 women have seats. In the Council of Prague and on the various municipal bodies, there are a larger proportion of women. There also are a number of women occupying responsible positions in the different ministries and state departments, while competent women have been chosen especially to deal with questions of general welfare, hygiene, and education.

One of the most notable women is Miss Plaminková, known internationally as a feminist.

Possesses Amazing Energy Miss Plaminková is a brilliant orator and her energy is said to be amazing. Like many others of her race, she unites enthusiasm and a clear, logical intellect, and as many men as women seek her advice.

The women's suffrage committee did not go into retirement when women's emancipation was gained. Its members formed the Women's Club and intensified their efforts where they were most needed. Their work for the republic has been invaluable. They instruct women voters in the duties of citizenship, so-

cial welfare, and international politics. The new education bill, which not only gives equality to women teachers, but also introduces co-education and raises the school-leaving age from 12 to 14 years, is due largely to the efforts of the Women's Club.

BRITISH 'DIE-HARDS' ACQUIRE A LEADER

Lord Salisbury Likely to Steer a More Moderate Course

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 18.—The acceptance by Lord Salisbury of the leadership of the "Die-Hard" Party, or branch of the Conservative Party, brings to a focus the development of this movement. This announcement, coming simultaneously with the full subscription of the initial fund or "war chest" for their campaign, would seem to indicate the establishment of the "Die-Hards" as a definite, though not yet very formidable, political force in Great Britain.

The "Die-Hards" are a group of Conservatives and Unionists who became openly dissatisfied with the Coalition Government after negotiation of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which they regarded as an unjustifiable surrender to terrorism and lawlessness. Since that time, they have continued to point out the rapidly diminishing rights of security of person and property in South Ireland. Their platform has been stated as "the application of truth, honor, honesty, courage, and patriotism to the affairs of the Empire."

Want Empire Kept Intact In more specific terms, they demand the holding of the Empire intact and the stamping out of lawlessness wherever found, whether in England, Ireland, Egypt, or India. Their movement is largely one of protest against the wave of idealism or "inverted chauvinism" which has resulted in what they consider serious sacrifices of British rights and interests in favor of other nations or peoples. In connection with both England and Palestine, their slogan is "justice to our own before generosity to others."

Members of this group have been characterized as extremists, and hot-heads, but there can be no doubt that they represent a sentiment which, while not of large proportions politically, is very strong among the most patriotic elements in Great Britain. It will be recalled that a while ago there was evidence of a possible break from the Coalition by Bonar Law. Had this occurred, the "Die-Hard" movement undoubtedly would have received a great impetus.

Satisfied With Tone Adopted As it is, Mr. Law evidently was satisfied with the tone adopted by the British Government toward the Provisional Government in Ireland, and the Coalition was held together.

The acceptance of leadership of the "Die-Hards" by Lord Salisbury confers an endorsement which will result in an access of power and also spells constructive moderation by the party. In fact, Conservatives in England today deny that the Conservative reaction or "standpatism." They affirm that Conservatives, like Liberals, believe in progress, and differ only as to rate.

The Radical wants to do everything at once, they say. The Liberal is satisfied with a little less speed but, according to the Conservative, exceeds the speed limit nevertheless. The Conservatives now claim to be in favor of the utmost speed consistent with thorough constructive progress, so that there may be certainty of the correctness of steps taken, and no necessity for retracing them afterward.

SKELTON TO DEFEND TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—R. T. Skelton of the Illinois Athletic Club, national A. U. champion in the 220-yard breast stroke, is to defend his Central A. U. championship in the same event at Detroit Saturday against Donald McClellan, holder of the indoor crown for the distance. The announcement is made here by William Bachrach, Tri-Color Club swimming director, who is getting Skelton in shape for the race. Skelton is assistant "baggage smasher" on one of the Lake Michigan excursion boats, and is staying away from his boat two trips to get ready for the race.

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JAMAICAN LABOR TO HAVE PENSIONS

Government Continues Efforts to Improve Social Conditions

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 19 (Special Correspondence).—Under the governorship of Sir Leslie Probyn there has been, since his arrival in 1918 a marked attempt at legislation regarding certain social conditions. Child welfare was one of these, and now the question of providing a pension for laborers who serve the Government and who are paid weekly has been brought before the Legislature by resolution moved by the Government leader.

The Governor raised the question as far back as 1921, dealing with it in a message which was addressed to the legislative council. This message was on Sept. 2, 1921, referred to a committee, the chairman of which was Col. H. Bryan, Colonial Secretary, and which included along with several elected members, the Auditor-General of the island. In their report the committee points out that the aim is to provide a pension for all weekly paid Government laborers on their attaining the age of 50 or on their completing 30 years' service. It is held that by the time the laborer has reached 50 he is no longer able to work as efficiently as he once did, and yet he is able to continue working.

The plan is to begin to provide him with a pension from the age of 50 not large enough to enable him to cease work altogether but sufficient, along with the smaller amount which he can earn after that age to support him. The scheme proposes to provide for the laborer who works intermittently and not to make continuous work an essential factor. It is to be left to the voluntary choice of the laborer as to whether he will join the scheme. If he does, it is proposed that the maximum pension will be £12 per annum, that toward this the laborer should contribute three-pence per week or 13/- per annum while the Government should contribute £11.5.3. per annum.

A refund of the laborer's contribution is provided for with interest to date in case of the death of the laborer before the pension point is reached. If a thousand laborers joined the scheme right off the sum required annually would be £1762, or if 10,000 joined the sum would be £17,625, but the report adds that it is exceedingly improbable that the scheme would attract such a large number of laborers as 10,000 for many years to come.

It is proposed to make the pension inalienable by law and unattachable for debt and that women be allowed to share equally with men in its benefits. It is thought that such a scheme will have an educational influence in teaching the working classes to be thrifty. The returns of the Government Savings Bank during the last few years show a noteworthy movement in this direction and this it is argued will be increased by such a pension scheme as that proposed. It is also taken for granted that the successful operation of the proposed scheme among Government laborers will lead inevitably to something of the same kind being inaugurated for laborers generally.

POTATO AND APPLE CROPS REPORTED BIG

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special).—Larger United States crops of apples and potatoes than last year are indicated by reports from the agricultural statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop of barrel apples will be much larger with the box-apple crop about the same. The forecast for the potato crop is 439,900,000 bushels against 346,823,000 last year and 385,391,000 the average of 1917-1921. The outlook for Maine potatoes is said to be 11 points below average because of so much bad weather. A good crop of Massachusetts cranberries is predicted.

ALECHINE DRAWS CAPABLANCA

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The chess match today between J. R. Capablanca of Cuba, the world champion, and A. Alechine, the Russian expert, resulted in a draw in the ninth round.

World Champion Corn Grower Gives the Credit to the Seed

J. W. Workman, Maxwell, Illinois, Obtains Record Price for Selected Ears

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—J. W. Workman of Maxwell, Ill., who won the title of international grand champion corn grower at the stock show in Chicago last year, and is hoping to hold the title another year, gave a glimpse of the arduous toil the struggle has entailed, while resting at his farm during a shower recently.

"Seed selection" is almost the whole secret in two words. But seed selection as Mr. Workman does it is an art. From husking time last October to planting time in May, Mr. Workman sorted his choicest yellow corn until he had refined it down to 7½ bushels. This he planted in 60 acres, some in land which last year yielded its first crop of corn, and two years ago was pasture. From this land he expects the season's best harvest.

Process of elimination in selecting the corn for his planting started before last year's crop was gathered. Walking between the rows of ripened corn last October, Mr. Workman and his son Rome, who shares his father's enthusiasm, picked select ears from choicest stalks and laid them by. As harvesting proceeded the bulk of the corn went in with the common lot, but now and then as they worked, Mr. Workman and his son, stopped to regard with critical eye an ear, whose symmetry and color, won for it

FENWAY PARK Today At 3:15 Red Sox vs. Washington Seats At Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

IS AGAIN STRONG; INDUSTRIALS UP

Practically Whole List Higher—Cheaper Rails Popular—Mexican Pete Feature

Continued strength of industrial shares in the early New York stock market today, many of which soared to new high prices for the year, offset any uneasiness that may have been entertained in speculative circles regarding the result of the overnight developments in the railroad labor situation. Prices of railroad shares were mixed. St. Paul preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio and St. Louis and western rose substantially while heaviness appeared in Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Union Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern issues. Atchafalaya opened unchanged. Oils and the recently strong specialties made the best showing of strength, but motors and rubbers continued to lose ground. Mexican Petroleum advanced 2 1/2 points, and Pan-American, Atlantic Gulf, International Paper, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, and Otis Elevator 1 to 1 1/2. Studebaker fell 1/2 point.

Railroad Bonds Strong
Continued strength of railroad bonds featured the early trading today. Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s led the list with a gain of 1 point. Substantial advances were also registered by St. Paul 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4s, and St. Louis & Western 4s. Atchafalaya general 4s, Oregon Short Line 4s, and Chicago & Northwestern 4s.

Weakness of the rubber issues was the outstanding development in industrial transactions. Losses of substantial fractions took place in Kelly Springfield 8s, U. S. Rubber 8s, and Goodyear 8s of 1921.

Liberty issues were slightly higher and foreign government securities held steady.

Prices Extend Gains
Low-price railroads worked steadily higher toward noon and there was some inquiry for the dividend-paying issues, with St. Louis Southwestern common and preferred, Missouri Pacific common and preferred, Texas & Pacific, Omaha, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis moving up 1 to 2 points. Market leaders were exhibited by the independent steels, shippings, farm implement, merchandise, equipment, and gas shares, which ruled 1 to 3 points higher. Mexican Petroleum extended its rise to more than 3 points and the motors and rubbers recovered their earlier losses. Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Wilson Packing Soars
Dealings in railroad shares contracted pending news regarding the outcome of the railroad executives' conference. Revival of bullish interest in the industrials and specialties, caused further substantial advances in that quarter. Wilson Packing bounded up 5 1/2 and the shippings, American Steel Foundry, National Cloak and Suit, International Harvester, and the Advance Rumely shares also scored large gains. Light buying was encouraged by a lowering of the call money rates to 4 per cent.

SECURITY PRICE AVERAGES GAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The index of security prices just published by the New York Trust Company shows that 103 stocks of 12 different classifications on July 31 showed an average increase of 2.30 points as compared with the average price on June 30, and of 13.72 points as compared with Dec. 31, 1921. Five sugar stocks advanced 2.03, 10 iron and steel stocks 4.13, and five railroad equipment stocks 6.73 points between June 30 and July 31.

The average price of 67 bonds of six different classes advanced exactly 1.00 point during the month of July, as compared with a decrease of .27 points during the month of June. The average price of the same bonds showed an increase as of July 31 of 4.96 points since Dec. 31, 1921.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.06 1/2	1.06 3/4	1.04 1/2	1.04 1/2
Oct.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05
Nov.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Dec.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Jan.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Feb.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Mar.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Apr.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
May	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
June	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
July	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Aug.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Sept.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Oct.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Nov.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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Apr.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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June	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
July	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Aug.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Sept.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Oct.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Nov.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Dec.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Jan.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Feb.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Mar.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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May	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
June	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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Aug.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Sept.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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Aug.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Sept.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Oct.	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN COAL AND IRON IN DEMAND IN NEW ENGLAND

Manufacturers Seek Increase in Shipping Service as Result of New Business

New England iron foundries and the iron trade in general are desirous of having additional sailings in the Glasgow-Boston service as a result of the strong demand for Scotch iron, in place of domestic iron. The inability of furnaces in the United States to obtain coke, since the strike of coal miners, has brought about a decided increase in the cost of domestic iron and New England foundries are now turning to Scotland for a substitute.

The significance of this action is more pronounced when it is recalled that the importation of iron has been very small and confined practically to some grades of French iron for many years.

More Ship Space Needed
Imported iron is purchased abroad in accordance with scheduled sailings and the space that can be secured for its transportation. There are two vessels listed to sail from Glasgow direct to Boston during the month of August, and not enough space could be allotted to iron to take care of the amount that was sought. About 3000 tons have been contracted for delivery in Boston during the month. Some English iron is also en route from Middlesbrough, Eng., by the way of Queenstown, Ireland, and Furness.

With freighter Appomattox, due to reach Boston this week.
So keen is the demand for imported iron that a large Boston importer has offered a heavy premium for a shipment already on the way across the Atlantic. Foreign iron can be imported and still sold in this country at less than domestic iron, with transportation charges paid. Contracts for delivery after Sept. 1 contain a clause to the effect that any duty imposed by Congress in the permanent tariff bill, be paid by the buyer, provided it arrives after such duty is effective.

Difficulties Over Rates
Some of the large trans-Atlantic lines are refusing to accept shipments of iron from Glasgow to Boston on the grounds that the freight charge is too low to make it profitable when large amounts of iron are involved. So little iron is usually brought across the Atlantic that the rate has been low, and the present situation has caused so heavy a demand that it is difficult to secure a vessel that will carry a full cargo of iron.

The demand for foreign coal has brought business to many vessels, so the surplus tonnage is not as great as heretofore. There have been cases in the last few weeks when vessels have crossed the Atlantic, westbound, in ballast in order to load outward-bound grain or other freight. In such cases the owners would be glad to get a charter for delivery of iron, even at a low rate.

COMPARISONS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Following are figures representing United States imports and exports by major groups during June as compared with May, and the 12 months ended June, compared with the corresponding period a year ago:

Group	June	May
Imports:		
Crude materials...	\$91,145,901	\$88,007,924
Manufactures in crude form...	26,170,479	31,263,532
Foodstuffs...	37,346,420	34,785,434
Mfrs for further use...	46,470,937	39,397,808
Mfrs ready for consumption...	58,438,926	58,354,155
Miscellaneous...	81,476	1,028,391
Total imports...	260,390,398	252,817,254
Exports:		
Crude materials...	70,219,234	64,440,839
Foodstuffs, crude and animals...	40,999,854	34,143,045
Foodstuffs, partly mfd...	55,484,737	50,376,472
Mfrs for further use...	39,985,743	40,467,485
Mfrs ready for consumption...	121,284,260	112,122,211
Miscellaneous...	44,487	44,487
Total exports...	327,198,109	301,588,101
Foreign mdse exptd...	7,485,729	5,700,108
Total exports...	334,683,739	307,288,212
Imports:		
Crude materials...	909,097,565	1,051,115,816
Manufactures in crude form...	301,962,647	450,394,836
Foodstuffs partly mfd...	323,893,772	344,510,050
Mfrs for further use...	405,987,938	354,046,943
Mfrs ready for consumption...	639,820,899	744,030,118
Miscellaneous...	18,266,128	21,361,883
Total imports...	2,608,009,008	3,654,459,446
Exports:		
Crude materials...	925,632,665	1,288,361,358
Manufactures in crude form...	520,498,728	779,542,440
Foodstuffs partly mfd...	629,867,062	638,889,676
Mfrs for further use...	411,646,498	406,195,147
Mfrs ready for consumption...	1,210,868,533	2,670,347,350
Miscellaneous...	7,515,787	8,232,515
Total exports...	3,699,867,062	5,395,486,976
Foreign mdse exptd...	71,314,535	120,628,357
Total exports...	3,771,181,597	5,516,115,033

Commodity Prices
NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Commodity	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.22	1.21	1.21
Wheat, No 2 red...	1.22	1.21	1.21
Corn, No 2 yellow...	.77	.76	.76
Oats, No 2 white...	.45	.44	.44
Flour, Minneapolis...	7.50	7.45	7.45
Lard, prime...	12.00	12.00	12.00
Pork, mess...	28.00	28.00	28.00
Beef, family...	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sugar, gran...	7.00	6.90	6.90
Iron, No 2 Phil...	29.75	29.75	29.75
Silver...	.69	.69	.69
Lead...	.14	.14	.14
Copper...	14.00	13.92	13.92
Rubber, rib...	14.00	14.00	14.00
Cotton, Mid Upland...	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel billets...	35.00	35.00	35.00
Print cloths...	.06	.06	.06
Zinc...	.60	.58	.58

ALLIS-CHALMERS DOING WELL
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Allis-Chalmers company's orders are well maintained, with \$1,175,000 unfilled Aug. 1, compared with \$1,110,000 July 1, \$1,420,000 June 1 and \$1,225,000 May 1. Orders are at the highest level for a year. The company does not expect a record in August because strikes have diminished confidence of buyers.

CENTRAL VERMONT ROAD RECOVERING

Improvement Over 1921 but Fixed Charges Not Earned

The Central Vermont Railroad is still falling considerably short of earning fixed charges, but the road this year should make a much better showing than it did in 1921.

During the first half of this year the road reported a balance of \$37,902 available for fixed charges and other deductions, contrasted with a \$737,181 deficit during the corresponding period of 1921. The deficit after all charges this year to June 30 was \$536,209, compared with \$1,327,000 of red ink figures during the first half of 1921.

The second quarter of this year made a relatively better showing than did the first quarter, with a \$218,184 deficit after charges, compared with a \$318,025 loss during the March 31 quarter.

The management has effected a very substantial reduction in the operating ratio since last year. The ratio for the first half of 1922 was 91 per cent, contrasted with an abnormally high ratio of 122 per cent during the corresponding period of 1921. The ratio for the first quarter of this year was 95.3 per cent, but it was cut to 87.4 per cent during the second quarter.

The deficit balance for hire of cars for the first six months of this year was \$162,884, compared with \$50,063 during the corresponding period of 1921.

The general balance sheet as of June 30, 1922, showed total current assets of \$2,290,615, contrasted with liabilities of \$3,251,102, a \$960,487 excess of current liabilities over current assets. On March 31, 1922, current assets amounted to \$2,491,111, and current liabilities to \$4,370,032, a \$1,879,021 excess of current liabilities.

The following compares the earnings statement, carried to deficit after all charges, for the first half of 1922 and 1921:

	1922	1921
Six months—		
Gross	\$3,168,328	\$3,076,669
Operating expenses	2,891,268	3,773,252
Net from railway	277,060	696,583
Net after taxes	174,455	822,425
Non-oper income	62,445	85,242
Gross income	237,902	737,181
Charges, etc.	774,112	598,818
Deficit after all charges	536,209	1,327,000

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	Boston	New York	Bank of England	Paris	London	Amsterdam	Brussels	Copenhagen	Madrid	Stockholm	Switzerland
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bank of England	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Madrid	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

COTTON DECLINES A BIT
The National Cotton Association estimates the mid-month condition of the cotton crop at 67 per cent. This represents a 6 per cent loss and compares with the government July figure of 70.8 per cent.

TRACTION BONDS TAKEN
Dillon, Read & Co. have sold the entire issue of \$2,150,000 Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company 6 per cent equipment trust certificates offered by them.

NORTH AMERICAN CONCERN MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

Strong in Liquid Assets—Earnings Improving—Its Expansion Program

Not only is the North American Company one of the strongest of the mid-western public utility concerns, but it is in an exceptionally good financial condition. Its consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1922, shows a book value of \$91.12 a share for the 347,704 common shares outstanding, 182.24 per cent of the par value of \$50.

The earnings statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1922, showed a balance for depreciation, common dividends and surplus amounting to \$8,418,483, equivalent to \$21.09 a share on the common after allowing for the full year's dividends on \$18,065,250 preferred. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, the balance a share was \$19.35, and the increase of \$1.74 is all the more significant as some 47,000 more shares of common have been issued since Jan. 1, 1922, besides 63,432 shares of preferred.

Comparative statement of earnings for the 12 months follows:

	1922	1921
Gross	\$43,418,179	7,011
Net after taxes	14,657,256	39,900
Total income	16,038,197	39,929
Charges, etc.	6,609,715	37,400
Balance	8,418,483	40,529

Its Strong Position
Included in the above earnings for the second quarter of 1922 is the company's share—about 75 per cent—in the earnings of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, which should make a still more imposing increase for the entire year since the Cleveland company in 1921 showed a net after all charges of \$1,731,690.

Until the last quarter, business conditions in the territories served by the company's subsidiaries improved only slightly as evidenced by the small increase in gross—7.01 per cent for the period—but during the past three months a real revival is reported, more than 11,000 new electric customers and 1400 gas customers being added in that period, while electric and gas output increased by 23 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Cash position June 30 was unusually strong, an increase of \$4,800,926 in addition to which the company had \$6,223,259 on deposit with trustees for the retirement of securities of subsidiaries, the principal of which was the 7 per cent bonds of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company paid off on July 1.

Still Expanding
During the 10 years ended Dec. 31, 1921, the company has distributed about \$15,000,000 to its stockholders in dividends, and in the same period about \$24,600,000 has been reinvested in the properties of subsidiaries out of reserves and surplus.

Since it organized the North American Edison Company, to take over the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and the Union Electric Light & Power company, the North American has acquired the Milwaukee Northern Railway, operating 57 miles of an interurban line from Milwaukee to Sheboygan, Wis. The latter's assets approximate \$4,000,000 and its gross earnings \$600,000.

This acquisition gives the North American control over all the electric lines out of Milwaukee except the Chicago & North Shore Line running south to Chicago. The Milwaukee Northern will be operated through the Milwaukee Electric Light & Power system, thus reducing operating costs, and the reduction was required to obtain the property, indicating the strong position of the parent company.

Plans New Subsidiary
The company has recently planned a reorganization of the Union Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis, one of its most powerful subsidiaries. It is planned subject to the approval of the Missouri Public Service Commission, to transfer its property to a new company formed under Missouri laws with a capitalization of \$25,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 650,000 shares of common, no par value, to provide means to finance the growing needs of the territory served. The present capacity of the plants will probably be exhausted in 1923, and construction of a new \$25,000,000 plant on the east side of the Mississippi on a 60-acre site has been undertaken.

North American's interest in Detroit Edison while comparatively small, results in about \$200,000 annual addition to income applicable to dividend requirements. The most recent investment of the North American was as a participant in an estimate of \$2,000,000 in a syndicate that purchased the Schlessinger interests in the Steel & Tube Company of America and the Newport Company of Milwaukee, the latter controlling the Milwaukee Gas & Coke Company. Like other industrial concerns, these companies have felt the depression of the last few years, but with the revival of the steel and chemical business they should regain at least a measure of their former earning power, with consequent benefit to North American.

RAILROADS' JUNE SHOWING
June railway operations of 199 Class 1 roads show a net operating income of \$76,470,600, or a return on their tentative valuation of 4.78 per cent.

DURANT'S OFFER FOR LOCOMOBILE CO. ACCEPTABLE

The plan for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Locomobile Company has already received the informal consent of half the creditors and no objections. It is estimated the plan will net creditors 17 1/2 per cent in new bonds and 18 1/2 per cent in cash.

Durant's offer for the assets of the company will be \$1,170,000 in cash; \$1,500,000 in bonds of the new corporation, and \$866,000 by the surrender for cancellation of the underlying first mortgage bonds of the Locomobile Company of America which Durant will buy up at par and accrued interest.

Of the bonds of the new corporation, \$800,000 face amount will be set aside for distribution among holders of the first and refunding bonds of the company; the rest of these bonds (\$700,000 face amount), together with the cash received by the committee acting under the plan and agreement will be distributed pro rata among the creditors assenting thereto, after the payment of expenses of administration of the receivership and those entitled in consummating the plan and agreement.

The new issue of \$1,500,000 is to be 20-year 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds dated Sept. 1, 1922, and maturing Sept. 1, 1942. There will be an annual sinking fund of \$75,000 and bonds are subject to redemption at 105 per cent of the principal amount on any interest date upon 60 days' notice.

BEACON CHOCOLATE REORGANIZATION TO BE VOTED ON

A special shareholders' meeting of the Beacon Chocolate Company is called for Aug. 29 to vote on plans for the reorganization of the company. It is proposed to authorize \$562,500, 6 per cent, first mortgage, 20-year bonds, and 5000 shares of prior preference stock of no par value, but with preference of dividends, and to authorize the company to issue up to \$100,000 of convertible preferred stock of \$7 a share, cumulative, any time into 10 shares of new common stock; 75,000 shares of first preferred stock with \$10 par and 175,000 shares of no par common stock or such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the plan of reorganization.

Each first preferred shareholder is expected to purchase bonds to the amount of \$250 for each share owned and will receive in addition one share of prior preference stock upon surrender for cancellation of ten shares of his present first preferred stock. Any first preferred stockholder not subscribing will continue to hold his present stock but it will become junior to the prior preference stock.

The present preferred stock is to be changed into common stock with no par.

DIVIDENDS

American Power & Light Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Quaker Oats Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred. The common is payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 1, and preferred Nov. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Continental Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Union Pacific Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Aug. 25.

S. S. Gypsum declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Columbia Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Southern States Oil, has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

John T. Connor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The War Finance Corporation has just approved applications from cotton and wool growers' associations for loans aggregating \$17,000,000.

The price of white bread at Moscow has jumped from 10,000,000 rubles to 30,000,000 rubles, about \$2.50 to \$7.50 a pound (35 pounds).

It is said there will be a temporary unconditional moratorium to tide over Germany's Aug. 15 payment and that a further conference will be called in Brussels in September.

The Farr Alpaca Company plans to erect a new plant at Holyoke, Mass., six stories high. It will cost more than \$750,000. The concern will use the plant for the manufacture of yarn.

Percentage increases in retail costs of food in March, 1922, compared with July, 1914, were: South Africa 29 per cent; United Kingdom 72; Australia 41; Canada 33; New Zealand 44; United States 36; France 204; Holland 48 and Germany 3052.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Colorado Southern—1922 Decrease
Fourth week July... \$600,408 \$147,935
Month July... 1,986,013 223,960
From Jan. 1... 13,104,974 1,651,050
Canadian Pacific—
First week August... 3,285,000 338,000
From Jan. 1... 91,324,000 9,440,000

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY

The American Rolling Mill Company for the year 1921 shows net sales of \$11,740,728; a total gross income of \$755,582, and a total net income of \$681,665.

CARGO RATES HIGH

General cargo rates to all ports average \$16 a ton on all lines, or 75 per cent higher than pre-war rates.

"MOP" ROAD'S DEFICIT

The income account of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for the five months ended May 31, 1922, shows a deficit of \$1,638,514, after charges and taxes.

BRAZILIAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY PLANS FINANCING

Possibility of Raising New Capital Seen in Present Ease of Money Market

On Nov. 1 next \$7,500,000 6 per cent secured gold notes of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company become due for redemption, and the present ease of the money market justifies the board in believing that fresh capital can be raised, not only for this purpose, but to provide funds for erecting a new power installation of 140,000 horsepower capacity about 100 miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro. Other liabilities include the funded debt of three subsidiary companies, amounting to \$69,185,908.

Formed in 1912
The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company of Toronto was formed in 1912 to take over several Brazilian concerns. All of these were amalgamated and the capital greatly increased. Much of the ordinary stock was "water," and the company has had to use a large part of its profits for writing down assets. Before the war fresh capital was easy to obtain on the London market, and at one time 6 per cent was paid on ordinary capital. In 1915 and 1916 4 per cent was paid, but since the payment of 1 per cent for the first quarter of 1917 dividends have been deferred and large surplus profits used to strengthen the general position. It is now proposed to resume payment of a 1 per cent quarterly dividend from September next.

Current earnings have substantially expanded for years past, and in 1921 gross earnings from operation in Brazil amounted to 170,867,353 milreis, an increase of 35,961,521 milreis, or 26.65 per cent more than the previous year, while net earnings of 25,145,896 milreis, or 35.88 per cent, were reported. As the average value of milreis for exchange on New York was only 12.51 cents last year, compared with the 20.41 cents in 1920, the net earnings in dollars were only \$1,189,523, a decrease of \$2,387,516, or 16.71 per cent. After including miscellaneous revenue and deducting all charges up to and including interest on preference shares, capital net surplus available is \$2,637,681, which, added to carry-forward, makes the total as of December last \$5,855,225.

Progress Steady
Progress since the formation of the company is represented by the following table (one cent of reis is 1000 milreis, par value \$546, present value \$136):

	contos	surplus	forward
1	95.106	\$2,637,681	\$5,865,225
0	69.991	5,395,123	3,227,543
9	58.423	7,273,967	2,732,420
8	52.132	4,819,872	1,815,040
7	47.073	3,602,382	8,043,398
6	46.526	823,154	4,690,396
5	44.177	546,421	4,367,832
4	41.880	850,412	3,822,410
3	39.319	3,012,997	3,012,997

The surplus of \$2,637,681, had it all been distributed, would have sufficed to pay only about 2½ per cent on ordinary stock, but in the current year there has been an increase in interest payments for the first five months gross receipts have been 76,249,000 milreis, and net earnings have amounted to 209,000 milreis, a gain of 13,185,000 milreis.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ENGLISH LABOR WILL NOT RETARD TRADE STABILITY

Miners' Unions Refuse to Join Extremists in Terminating Existing Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28.—Industry is less troubled with strikes and lockouts today than at any time during the last three years, and employers are enabled, therefore, to take advantage of the situation to build their future plans.

The outstanding feature at most of the recent trade union conferences has been the willingness of the delegates to accept their officials' advice to embark upon nothing that would interfere with the stability of commerce, to give employers the opportunity for which they plead to set the wheels of industry in motion.

Despite the fact that miners' wages are lower relatively than ever before, the miners at their annual meeting which recently concluded its deliberations at Blackpool have, contrary to general expectations, accepted the advice of the executive committee to terminate the existing agreement. An amendment in favor of giving immediate notice to terminate the agreement, moved by the Lancashire delegates, who alone voted in its favor, indicates that the sentiment of revolt has been transferred from Cardiff to Manchester.

Radical Tendencies

The South Wales group, however, appear to have concentrated their efforts in an attempt to get the Miners Federation to affiliate with the Red International of Trade Unions. The South Wales Miners Federation has for many years initiated the reforms that have subsequently been taken up by the larger organization. It has been eminently practical in its policy and outlook, and one had but to look to see what the Welsh miners are doing today to prophesy what the Miners Federation of Great Britain would be doing tomorrow.

But what they expect to set out of affiliation with the advanced group which flamboyantly describes itself as the Red International of Trade Unions is hard to imagine. It savors of a policy of despair, and not one of the many Welsh delegates interviewed upon the subject has been able to give a satisfactory explanation. It is interesting to note that the most resolute opposition came from Mr. Frank Hodges, himself a Welshman. In a closely reasoned speech in which he analyzed the composition of the body with which it was proposed to affiliate, he asked for the name of any responsible trade union attached to it, also who were the people running the business, and to whom were they answerable.

Unionists Now on Guard

These are questions which have only to be asked in regard to a number of self-styled advanced bodies to place the average trade unionist on his guard. Indeed, the fortunes of the Communist Party and other advocates of revolution are at a low ebb at the moment. More and more the British workman is coming to realize that not in revolutionary talk and action lies the way of salvation. The greatest need is for men who can set industry in motion and so find work for willing hands. Half-a-dozen Labor leaders have had the courage to tell their followers the plain unvarnished truth, and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example.

For the first time in 18 weeks the sound of hammers is to be heard in the ship-repairing yards on the Thames. Although the strike, which was national in character, was settled two months ago, and the Tyne, the Tees, the Clyde and the Bristol Channel workers had returned to work, the shipyard workers from London Bridge to Tilbury have carried on the fight with a courage and fortitude that might have been devoted to a better purpose.

The struggle reveals in a marked degree the futilities of the extremists and the weakness of the responsible local officials. Nothing but feebleness and a lack of leadership on the part of the latter could have allowed the management of affairs to be taken out of their hands by irresponsible and unofficial strike committees. It was obvious to discerning people that where a national protest failed, a purely local movement must of necessity fail of its purpose.

A Futile Strike

London is already severely handicapped in its competition for work; wages are higher on the Thames than upon any other river; the working week of 45 hours compares with 47 in other ports. In addition to the "Port Rules" which govern overtime, traveling time, allowances for disagreeable work, and a number of other incidentals, are in many respects superior to those operating elsewhere. The most lamentable feature of the strike is that the conditions upon which the men return to work could have been obtained two months ago.

In the early days of the strike when the possibility of ships being sent to the Continent for repairs was mooted, the proposal was ridiculed on the grounds that international solidarity and Communist influence would prevail and prevent "blacklegging." But what are the facts? Not a single ship sent abroad has failed to obtain the reconditioning it required. Further, to come nearer home, every vessel, which in ordinary circumstances would have been repaired on the Thames, when sent to some other British port has been gladly welcomed by members of the same organizations that in London refused to pick up their tools. The men now return to work under an agreement which provides for the wage reduction of 16s. 6d. per week, to be taken off in three equal installments, the consideration of a further reduction of 10s. per week to be held over until March.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS FOR YEAR DROP A BILLION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Exports to Europe during the fiscal year ended June 30 were more than \$1,000,000,000 below the previous year, and shipments to South America showed a decline of more than \$300,000,000, the United States Commerce Department announced today.

Figures of trade of the United States in exports and imports by principal countries for the fiscal year 1922, as compared with the previous year, follow:

France—Exports \$231,000,000, compared with \$433,000,000; imports \$140,000,000, compared with \$150,000,000.

Germany—Exports \$350,000,000, compared with \$382,000,000; imports \$98,000,000, compared with \$100,000,000. Italy—Exports \$135,000,000, compared with \$302,000,000; imports \$61,000,000, compared with \$59,000,000.

Great Britain—Exports \$844,000,000, compared with \$1,326,000,000; imports \$270,000,000, compared with \$328,000,000.

China—Exports \$101,000,000, against \$139,000,000; imports \$109,000,000, against \$113,000,000.

Japan—Exports \$249,000,000, against \$189,000,000; imports \$308,000,000, against \$253,000,000.

Central America—Exports \$44,000,000, against \$76,000,000; imports, \$31,000,000, against \$50,000,000.

Argentina—Exports \$80,000,000, against \$201,000,000; imports \$61,000,000, against \$124,000,000.

Brazil—Exports \$38,000,000, compared with \$129,000,000; imports \$100,000,000, against \$148,000,000.

GERMANY'S RECEIPTS IN JUNE LARGER

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Total German Government receipts for June were \$2,180,000,000 marks, compared with \$2,030,000,000 in May, \$2,520,000,000 in April, and \$2,700,000,000 last June. Figures include 17,180,000,000 marks from taxes, 1,830,000,000 tax receipts and 12,730,000,000 marks from government railroads.

Total floating debt at the end of July, including \$37,800,000,000 marks treasury bills, was \$39,000,000,000, compared with \$31,600,000,000 marks at end of June and \$29,200,000,000 last July.

United States received 7.6 per cent or 3,807,000,000 marks of German exports from January to March, 1922, compared with 7.2 per cent or 4,779,000,000 marks from May to December, 1921, and 6.3 per cent during 1920. About 23 per cent or 10,978,000,000 marks of German imports came from the United States from January to March, 1922. Exports to Russia during the first quarter were 4.6 per cent, compared with 5.1 per cent from May to December, 1921, and 3.8 per cent in 1920, while imports during first quarter were 2.3 per cent. Holland received 17.2 per cent, unchanged, 13.1 per cent, compared with 14.1 per cent which went to Austria, Hungary and Balkan Turkey and 11.6 per cent to Scandinavia. Exports to England increased to 7.7 per cent, Belgium to 4.2 per cent, Italy 3.9 per cent, India 1.7 per cent, and China 1.2 per cent.

Official Prussian reports indicate a mediocre corn harvest is expected.

NEW CANADIAN TIRE PLANT TO OPEN

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, the Canadian subsidiary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of the United States, will be prepared to undertake production at its Hamilton plant, now nearing completion, early in September, according to a company report just made public. First output will range about 1500 tires a day. For the last eight months net profits of the parent company have approximated \$5,000,000, according to the same report.

On the basis of reduced profits caused by lower prices for tires, it is estimated that sales will run in the neighborhood of \$75,000,000 for the present year, compared with \$66,372,000 in 1921 and \$114,000,000 in 1920. The company reports that the placing of machinery at the new steel products plant is progressing rapidly, and that that department will be in the new building early in September.

The new rim plant is more than one-sixth of a mile long and 250 feet wide. Progress is also reported on the Canadian plant at Hamilton, Ont., and production will be begun with 1500 tires a day early in September.

Prospects for the remainder of the year are good. The company has previously absorbed all inventory losses.

Production remains in the neighborhood of 25,000 tires daily, with some increase registered in heavy pneumatic tires as well as truck tires, in anticipation of railroad difficulties.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL'S QUARTER

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The International Nickel Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1922, reports a loss of \$59,575 after charges, depreciation, and all taxes. This compares with a profit of \$179,402, or 2 cents a share (\$25 par), earned on the common stock in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

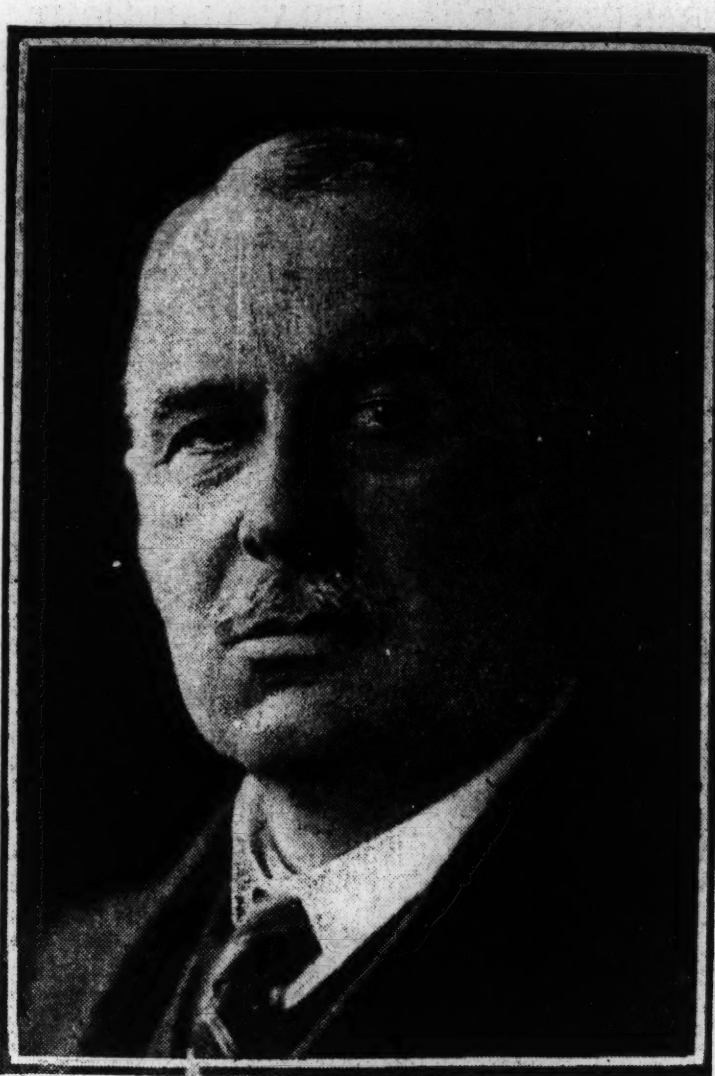
Figures compare:

	1922	1921
Gr. earnings	\$189,648	\$390,198
Total inc.	220,737	509,205
Admin. and gen. expenses	85,780	112,263
U.S. and foreign tax res.	10,457	24,817
Net inc.	124,500	372,122
Dep. and min. exhaust.	184,125	192,720
Profits	46,375	179,402
Preferred dividends	125,899	125,688
Surplus	119,264	45,713

*Loss. †Deficit.

STEEL PLANT TO REOPEN

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 11.—The Brier Hill Steel Company will open its 132-inch plate mill Aug. 15, to work off tonnage accumulated during two months of idleness.



Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough

RUMOR has it that Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough wanted to be a soldier. Actually he became a solicitor. Now he is chairman of Barclay's Bank Ltd., one of the "Big Five" of British banking which has more than 1400 branches in England and Wales and affiliated auxiliary companies operating in Egypt, France and many other countries.

Barclay's Bank Ltd. was originally a private bank with which the name of Barclay first became associated in 1836. It remained a private bank until 1896, when it absorbed a large number of other private banking houses, chiefly in East Anglia, and became a limited company under the name of Barclay & Co. Ltd. To Mr. Goodenough who had, for the last four years, been secretary of the Union Bank of London was given the task of arranging the details of the amalgamation and when it was completed he became secretary of the new company. In 1903 he was appointed general manager. In 1912 he was made a director, and he succeeded to his present post of chairman in 1917—the year in which the name of the bank was changed to that of Barclay's Bank Ltd., the name which it now bears.

It will thus be seen that the history of Barclay's Bank, since it joined the ranks of the joint stock companies, is largely a history of Mr. Goodenough. His hand has been at the helm through all its great expansions until the last and greatest of all—the absorption of the London Provincial and South Western Bank Ltd., in 1918—when he was actually in command of the ship. His ability long ago recognized in his own bank, is now widely recognized outside as well, and this summer two signal compliments have been paid him in his election as chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers and as president of the British Bankers Association for the ensuing year. He had already received the honor of being made a member of the India Council. He is generally regarded as one of the leading authorities on the present financial and industrial situation in Europe, a subject upon which he was recently requested to contribute a statement to be laid before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at the Philadelphia at their last annual meeting. He has also addressed the American Chamber of Commerce in London on the problem of war debts and reparations. It is to be hoped that Mr. Goodenough's self-evident right to be called a "Napoleon of finance" is sufficient compensation for his failure to realize his earlier ambition and become a soldier.

MEXICAN OUTPUT OF OIL GROWING LARGER EACH YEAR

Few Signs of Exhaustion— 1921 Broke All Records— Value of Shipments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mexico continues to increase her oil output in the face of reports of falling wells. According to a statement issued by the official representatives of the southern republic, the value of petroleum exported from Mexico last year reached the record sum of \$577,719,891.

Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez, Mexico's diplomatic representative to the United States, in issuing the statement, called attention not only to the enormous value in terms of dollars of the petroleum shipped out of Mexico in 1921, and to the fact that production also broke all previous records with an output of 194,755,712 barrels, but to the significant circumstance that since the beginning of the present century, when Mexico first entered actively into the oil production game, each year's production figures have been greater than those of the preceding year, with but one or two exceptions. The output for 1921, 194,755,712 barrels, was more than 40,000,000 barrels greater than that of the next largest year, 1920, when the output was 153,000,000 barrels.

"From the date when the work of exploration and exploitation of Mexico's petroleum fields first commenced," Señor Tellez commented the output from the oil industry has increased in a progressive manner, and any prediction that it might reach still larger amounts would be well supported by the present facts as well as by the past history of the fields, since the present producing fields have given but few signs of exhaustion other than from the incision of salt water into certain wells, and nearly every day new and rich sources of petroleum supply are discovered in new sections of the republic."

Mexico's national revenue in the form of taxation of the oil industry, as is commonly known, is considerable, but by no means sufficient to defray the total expenses of the Federal Government. In 1920 the income on account of taxes totaled \$22,783,534; for 1921 the receipts from the same source were \$25,302,020. To this latter sum should be added the proceeds of the customs duties on exportation, which amounted to the nominal sum of 30,000,000 pesos, or 12,000,000 effective, based on the 40 per

cent agreement of Sept. 3, 1921, between the Mexican Government and the oil operators.

Señor Tellez unhesitatingly predicts a continuation of Mexico's present production of oil, as statistics compiled by his government indicate that the loss of some wells through the seeping in of salt water will be more than counter-balanced by the bringing in of other wells in newly developed districts.

CORN PRODUCTS REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS GOOD

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Corn Products Refining Company's report for the first half of 1922 was in line with expectations. Net earnings were equivalent to \$6.83 a share on the \$49,784,000 common compared with \$3.58 a share in the 1921 period.

Two plants were closed part of the time in the second quarter, the big Edgewater, N. J., refinery and the Kansas City plant, yet the company succeeded in earning more than double its quarterly common dividend of \$1.50 a share in the three months ended June 30.

The Edgewater plant has resumed operations, and is grinding about 20,000 bushels of corn daily. The Kansas City plant may not reopen until late September. The three plants are operating at around 60 per cent capacity.

Earnings were at annual rate of \$13.66 a share on the common stock in the first half. At the current rate, a share on the junior issue this year, allowing for some adjustment of accounts in December. This compares with other years as follows:

1922	\$12.00	1917	\$10.11
1921	9.21	1916	5.95
1920	21.53	1915	3.37
1919	25.36	1914	4.11
1918	13.19		

*Estimated.

Earnings in 8½ years ended June 30 last were equal to \$93.96 a share on the common stock. As it received only \$16.50 a share in dividends, more than \$77 a share has been added to its value.

Corn Products has always been lavish with depreciation charges. This item was equivalent to more than \$2 a share on the common stock in the first half of this year. Depreciation charges to date exceed \$20,735,000, equal to more than \$40 a share on the common stock.

A number of large stockholders are looking forward to an increase in the common dividend at the September meeting. They argue that the company is in excellent physical and financial condition, and could well afford \$8 annual dividends.

AUSTRIA TRYING TO STABILIZE HER CURRENCY

Enormous Forced Loan to Wipe Out Deficit in Budget Now Contemplated

VIENNA, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—The first part of the new Austrian finance plan is the establishment of a new Bank of Issue with a capital in full-value currency, which, of course, would have to adopt the strict formula of only advancing money to the Government on bullion or such security as may be held equal to gold. The former and present practice of lending to the State on its promissory notes without any collateral is to be formally and solemnly abolished so that it can no longer occur that the bank continues printing banknotes with no other security than a piece of paper which increases the public debt whilst its redemption is uncertain.

These new formulas which are to be adopted and strictly maintained in the administration of the bank will, so it is hoped, inspire confidence in the banknotes of the new Austrian Bank of Issue.

Loan Really Heavy Tax

The second pillar on which the Austrian financial reconstruction scheme is to be built up is the raising of a big internal loan. Preparatory work for the loan has been done in minute detail with a particular view to seizing every kind of capital in an equal and equitable way. It was a grievance of several political parties, that certain classes were, hitherto, not taxed as heavily as others. Now, by the new loan which carries all the marks of a forced loan, this circumstance is to be remedied and in fact this forced loan means nothing but a new and heavy tax by which every kind of capital and property is to be reached as equally as possible and the deficit of the budget to be cured if possible.

While all these schemes are worked out with much care and accuracy yet, to the effect has, until now, been quite disheartening, for it was hoped, that even by divulging the preparations of the means to start the ball of deflation rolling, the public in Austria and abroad would begin to sell their currencies in order to buy Austrian kronen which, in consequence would show a firmer tendency on the various exchange markets. However, confidence has not returned as to the ultimate recovery of Austria's financial and economic stability and this is very drastically proved by various symptoms which by many are regarded as storm signals of a very serious nature.

Inflation Increases

The Austrian kronen has dropped from 0.03 Swiss francs (12th of June) to Swiss francs 0.01½ (14th July) per hundred kronen. The Swiss franc has risen in Vienna from 412.75 to 5800. Kronen per one Swiss franc.

Inflation has made further progress. Note circulation totaled 582.80 milliards of kronen on July 7 compared with 549.9 milliards on June 30 and 469 milliards on June 23. The price of a small white roll which in 1914 was kronen 0.05 or 0.06 now stands at 100 kronen; this amount was equal to about 80.003. A 100-kronen note, used in normal times to be a considerable item in the average citizen's purse, which could not be disregarded, today, with the minimum transaction fare standing at 260 kronen, the 100 kronen note is an object of disdain. In order to cut down expenses the bank is now printing new 100—and also new 1000 kronen—notes which in size correspond better to their intrinsic value and which are cheaper in the market. The price of a note costing more to print than the purchasing value they were to represent.

Naturally the reasons for this new phase of depression are the universal topic of discussion in town and country, and it must be confessed the causes of this state of affairs are nearly as easily explained as it is difficult to find a remedy against them.

Imports Far Exceed Exports

Curtailed Austria must continue to import more than it can export, and the adverse trade-balance which is again shown by the figures recently published is undeniably at the root of the evil. In 1921, goods to the total value of \$8,000,000,000 of paper kronen or 1,698,000,000 of gold kronen were imported, the total export only figuring 53,000,000,000 of paper kronen or 928,000,000 of gold kronen, leaving an adverse balance of 43,000,000,000 of paper kronen (772,000,000 of gold kronen), which, roughly speaking, is equal to \$154,400,000.

The principal items of import are: Fuels, 136,000,000 of gold kronen; foodstuffs, 729,000,000 of gold kronen; industrial raw materials, 201,000,000 of gold kronen; the remainder of import, namely, 633,000,000 of gold kronen, represents manufactured articles.

There, again, manufacture is the principal item of export, totaling 790,000,000 of gold kronen; iron ore, magnesite and timber are the few raw materials which make part of Austria's export.

The Entente have forbidden Austria to merge into Germany; however, economically and financially, Austria is very strongly linked to its northern brother and the fluctuations of the mark and of the Austrian kronen. Each drop of the mark automatically depresses the kronen, because Germany, whose currency is (now) about 60 times as strong as Austria's, immediately starts heavily buying foreign exchanges in Vienna as soon as it sees its own resources endangered. The consequence is a sharp rise of foreign exchanges in Vienna and, of course, a corresponding depression of the Austrian kronen elsewhere.

Another cause why the Austrian budget is so difficult, many say im-

possible, to balance, is the growing strength of the Czechoslovakian currency. This country which formerly was united to Austria, and which was by far its richest asset, is now together with Germany, the main source from which Austria must draw its imports. But with the Czechoslovakian kronen rising in all international markets it becomes ever more difficult and more expensive to pay imports in this currency, so that other markets must be resorted to. This, of course, has the effect of sending up the currencies of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland, and of depressing more and more the Austrian kronen which begins showing all the symptoms of "sowjet money" as it is in use in Russia.

Yet Austria's population has never proclaimed Bolshevism and it all the more to be regretted that it must bear the consequences of an evil which is not its own making.

Many foreign financiers and statesmen—and not a few from the United States—have visited Austria and are taking active interest in the reorganization of this impoverished country. Many schemes have been devised in order to save the Austrians; the right one, it must be said has yet to be found.

HARVESTER'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—The International Harvester plant is operating at 60 per cent of capacity. Officials expect as soon as crops are assured and farm product prices satisfactory, the output will be nearly 100 per cent. Milwaukee plants normally employ 4000; crop outlook is bright and the prospect for farm buying ability excellent.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASED OVER MILLION BALES

Raw cotton exports of the United States in the year ended with June, 1922, increased 1,132,855 bales. The average price was \$91.16 a bale, compared with \$110.96 the year before. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Mexico bought less. The largest gains were in the trade with Japan and Germany. Exports of raw cotton follow by months for the fiscal year ended June, 1922, and 1921:

	1922	1921
June	491,079	495,474
July	463,397	477,389
August	458,209	319,823
September	461,484	315,823
October	475,180	271,183
November	338,440	493,426
December	47,910	606,381
Total	3,541,841	5,408,986

* Last three figures omitted.

ENGLISH BANK RATE SAME

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

ENGLISH BANK RATE SAME

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

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GERMAN BUSINESS REVIVAL SEEN IN COMMERCE REPORTS

Vast Stocks of Finished Articles Are Being Turned Out
From Factories All Over the Country

BERLIN, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—The puzzle of Germany's financial situation continues to baffle observers. Side by side with the continued inflation of the mark and worsening state finances private industry, outwardly at least, has all the appearances of prosperity. There are no unemployed, wages so far as the working class at least is concerned are fairly adequate and vast stocks of finished articles are being turned out from the busy factories.

From recent reports of the Prussian Chamber of Commerce on trade and industry it is evident that the parallelization of business expected to follow the Genoa Conference has instead given way to a great business revival. There are difficulties, of course; the scarcity of coal which necessitates increasing imports from England curbs German economic life somewhat; production has in consequence of the high prices of raw material, high wages, freight and taxes become so expensive as to handicap export and even to result in foreign competition. The capital required by industry and trade owing to the depreciation of the mark is, moreover, scarcely to be raised. Still the consumption of goods at home and abroad to be delivered immediately or at short notice has remained as brisk as ever. The removal of the former difficulties in obtaining raw materials and the improved means of transport have been beneficial but more than anything else the belief that there is no prospect of an early improvement of the mark has led to a more confident opinion concerning the immediate economic future and has increased the orders of most industries.

Coal Import Increases
The reports state that favored by the fact that since May 1 no tax is imposed on coal, its import from England is increasing. The price of British coal in Hamburg is equal to that of Upper Silesian coal if not lower. The Berlin gas works as well as the state railway have purchased no small quantities of English coal. Experts estimate that quite 1,000,000-000 marks will be paid to England for coal for the month of May. For the rest, the country is but poorly provided both with coal and coke, the reparation amount having been increased by the Entente from 200,000 to 600,000 tons per month. There was a great demand for potash and iron

ore. The inland demand for products of the iron industry continued good although for some articles the sale has diminished.

The unfavorable state of the ship-building trade has a bad effect on the tin trade; though the home trade is good the disposal of the goods meets with difficulties abroad, nevertheless the prices in that branch of industry have experienced another rise. The competition of England and Belgium in fine tin is so great that these countries are offering their goods considerably cheaper than Germany. The Solingen small-iron and steel industry was sufficiently booked up with orders whereas export from the Remscheid and Cassel districts is threatened by foreign competition. The demand for goods of the metal-rolling trade is slack but the industries of finished metal goods report good trade.

Glass Demand Brisk
Textiles have a better sale since the prices of cotton and yarn have risen. Fine yarns have reached the prices of the world market. The import of cotton textiles is favored by a continual rise of prices. In some branches of the textile industry the orders are fewer than usual but old orders keep the factories going. In the linen and tie industries orders are withheld on account of the high prices. Trade in ladies' tailored goods has also been exceeded. The chemical industry reports a decline in orders which during April were very brisk. Here the world market price has also been exceeded.

Trade varies in the different branches of the glass industry. Notwithstanding the high prices for window glass the demand was brisk whereas the orders from abroad for concave glass are being canceled. German concave glass being higher in price than that article abroad. A decline in foreign orders in the wood and saw work industries is reported. The Chamber of Commerce has repeatedly emphasized that on reaching the prices of the world market the export duty will impede export. However, they admit it would be a mistake if the government reduced these taxes at once. Until industry tries to diminish the prices by diminishing their profits there would be no use, they say in lowering the export tax, it forming but a fraction of the export price.

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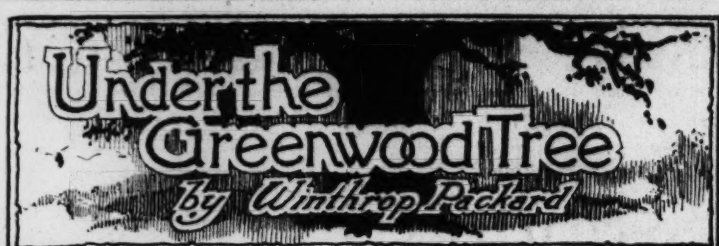
LONDON, July 14.—The Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions in Great Britain has established itself firmly as a body with every right to state the views of technical teachers upon educational questions. At its thirteenth annual conference, held in London, a considerable increase in its membership was reported, coincident with a year of much activity in several directions.

The gathering discussed several matters of present importance in its branch of educational work. As a proof of its dissatisfaction with the position of technical education, it urged upon the Board of Education the necessity for the appointment of a committee of inquiry, to investigate the whole field of technical education in its relation to education generally and to industry.

A resolution was passed deploring the reduction in the number and value of scholarships available for higher education, and urging the necessity for reinstating and increasing them. The conference expressed regret, also, that the development of day continuation schools had been arrested.

Before the proceedings closed, a speech was made by Lord Burnham, in the course of which he made an important statement with regard to the salary scales for teachers in all branches of education, which have become associated with his name.

As chairman of the joint committee which formulated them, he expressed the view that though they were only made for a period of literally three or four years, yet it would be desirable that they should be treated as permanent and reliable by both sides to the agreement. If education was to be an elevating force in national life, he said, then surely all concerned must see that what had to be arrived at was a general settlement, accepted by all alike, and from which, except for the gravest reasons of national emergency, there should be no departure.



Buffalo Herds Again!

IT IS customary to think of the American bison, more commonly called buffalo, as extinct except for certain animals in zoological gardens and a few scant groups, only half wild, in national parks. This is a mistaken idea. Buffalo in considerable numbers exist today roaming over about 4000 square miles of western Canada as wild as when the Sioux Indians chased them over the Alkaline Plains along the upper reaches of the Missouri. This buffalo range of today comprises the country between Great Slave Lake on the north and the Peace River on the south, touches the Buffalo River and Caribou Mountains on the west and the Slave River on the east. It is a wooded region and the remnant of the once uncountable herds, which probably contain several thousand individuals, is noteworthy because the change of environment has caused certain changes in the animals until now naturalists recognize these wild Canadian herds as a separate species known as the wood bison.

The buffalo is the largest North American wild animal. Half a century ago it was the most numerous wild animal. The great herds, consisting of five to six feet high at the withers, 10 feet long, and fierce looking with their shaggy, leonine manes and incurving horns, once ranged a considerable portion of the North American continent. Their northernmost limit was, as now, the Great Slave Lake in northern Canada. Their southernmost herds traversed the dry plains of northern Mexico and they ranged everywhere between the foothills of the Rockies to the Appalachians.

Cortez, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, gazed in amazement at one

in the menagerie of Montezuma, the first European to set eyes on one. That was in 1521. The first Englishman to see one did so, somewhere near the site of what is now Washington, D. C., in 1612. That was Sir Samuel Argoll, later Deputy Governor of Virginia, who sailed up the Potomac, as he said, "and so discovered the head of it, which is about 65 leagues into the land and navigable for any ship. And then, marching into the country I found great stores of cattle as big as kine."

The buffalo then not only ranged the prairies and treeless plains but also the wooded regions for innumerable square miles. As for their numbers, no man can compute them. A careful estimate of those dwelling in the treeless plains alone puts it at 40,000,000. Beyond that, on the prairies and the forested area, vastly greater but more sparsely tenanted. The primitive numbers of buffalo may have been 60,000,000.

This vast aggregation of herds, the greatest, no doubt, that the modern world has seen, was to a certain extent migratory. The animals moved north in summer and south in winter over a distance of 200 to 400 miles. They wandered east or west as well, in search always of fresh pasturage. Of their northward passage in the spring an observer of half a century ago has written:

The Moving Herd

"Early in the spring, as soon as the dry and apparently desolate prairie had begun to change its coat of dingy brown to one of palest green, the horizon would begin to be dotted with buffalo, single or in groups of two or three, forerunners of the coming herd. Thicker and thicker and in larger groups they come until by the time the grass is well up the whole vast landscape appears a mass of buffalo, some individuals feeding, others standing, others lying down, but the herd moving slowly, moving constantly, to the northward. Some years, as in 1871, the buffalo appeared to move northward in one immense column sometimes from 20 to 50 miles in width and of unknown depth from front to rear. Other years the northward journey was made in several parallel columns, moving at the same rate and with their numerous flankers covering a width of 100 or more miles."

There was a spectacle of unparalleled majesty which has never been duplicated elsewhere on earth, at least in modern times. What prehistoric monsters may have thus moved in majestic myriads over the face of the earth we will, of course, never know. That the buffalo, by the thousands, still exist where they may be seen in the wild state, even if not in the great multitudes of old, is a source of pleasure to nature lovers. These western Canada buffalo are divided by the topography of their range into two main herds, one in the more northern region just south of the Great Slave Lake, the other in the southern part, north of the Peace River and west of the Slave. Muskies (swamps) covered by sphagnum moss and barren alkali plains divide the two and there is no evidence that the two herds mingle. The ranges are timbered with cottonwood trees of some size—up to two feet in diameter—spruce and jack pines, interspersed with small open prairies. The southern herd has been most closely observed.

Popular Salt Licks

During the greater part of the year the animals range in groups of 10 or 12 individuals, but in July or August, which is their mating season, they may be seen in herds of 20 to 40. One Indian in recent years has reported seeing a single herd of at least 100. In August they begin their southward movement which, however, does not carry them off their range north of the Peace River. Like the great herds of the plains of old, they appear to follow the same route each year, wearing deep trails through the wood and wallows. These trails are to be seen in numbers on side hills and in the open prairie and in places the herds have found and frequent "salt licks." In such places the ground will be completely cut up with tracks where the animals crowd together to lick the salty earth, making the area look like cattle pen. These buffalo are undoubtedly the survivors of the northernmost portions of the vast herds that once existed, saved at first through the remoteness of the region from railroads and civilizations in general, and later because of the beneficent care of the Canadian Government. Observers report that the Indians, who are still the chief inhabitants of this region, are now observing the Canadian law, which prohibits the shooting of buffalo and, except, perhaps, in cases of dire need for food, none of recent years, have been shooting. Their chief enemies under these conditions are the timber wolves, and against these the buffalo in herds of any size are amply able to defend themselves.

Canada, indeed, is moving vigorously in the preservation and increase of certain park herds of buffalo. The largest of these is in a special park created for their use at Wainwright, Alberta. This park covers an area of about 160 square miles. It is sandy land, unsuited to agriculture but admirable for the buffalo, evidently a favorite resort of the wild herds of yore gone by for it is marked with buffalo trails and wallows. Here, under eminently natural conditions, a herd of 700 purchased animals were placed a dozen years ago. The area was enclosed with a special wire fence. The animals, though living under quite natural conditions, are quite like domestic cattle in that they are enclosed, guarded, fed, hundreds of tons of cut hay each year and carefully protected in all ways. They have responded with a gratifying increase, now numbering more than 5000 (about as many as the park is able to support). Further plans for the buffalo

include their complete domestication which is thought to be feasible.

An interesting side light on ornithology has been furnished by the semi-domesticated buffalo herds. The cowbird is a well known member of the starling family, so named from its habit of following herds of cattle. The cowbird lays eggs only in other birds' nests having no home of its own. Cowbirds in flocks always attend buffalo herds. Indeed the Indians have a myth that the cowbirds nest only in the shaggy wool between the big horns of a buffalo bull. In a Winnipeg park a herd of a dozen buffalo is attended all summer by a flock of cowbirds that migrate south in winter. One winter one cowbird did not go south. It stayed with the herd, an especial attendant of a big bull all winter. 37 day it flitted near or warmed its toes in the shaggy wool on the animal's back. By night it slept in a hollow it had worked in the wool just behind the animal's big horns. It fed with the buffalo which was thus its protector during the long, cold Manitoba winter and it welcomed the returning members of its flock in the spring. There would seem to be so much foundation for the Indian myth. Moreover, it would seem probable that the close attendance of these birds on constantly moving buffalo herds for countless generations is what has prevented them from having nests and home of their own. To continue its wandering life and yet preserve the race the cowbirds were obliged to make their children the foundlings they are, cared for by the more domesticated species.

HOTEL NOTES

It has been decided to increase the educational program, and the finance committee in charge of raising the \$2,000,000 has established headquarters in the Palmer House in Chicago. The Educational Committee meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria for the purpose of devising means for financing the educational work which will elevate the standards of the hotel industry, determined to increase the fund to \$2,000,000. The benefits that will accrue to the service and the conveniences to the guests, as well as economy and efficiency in hotel management can scarcely be estimated at present. The committee lost little time after the convention of the association in Boston, when the program was decided upon, before meeting to bring about quick action in putting their plans into effect at the earliest date possible. Arrangements already have been made with Cornell University to train 40 students annually for hotel managers and the higher grade of employees.

In a number of hotels the men employees have a club room for social intercourse and recreation when off duty and now the Davenport Hotel restaurant in New York City is planning an elaborate rest and club room to accommodate 250 women employees. Modern conveniences both for the comfort and entertainment of the employees will be installed in addition to a library, magazines and other facilities for self-improvement.

The Hotel Majestic, New York City, plans to transform its hurricane deck, on the roof, into a winter as well as a summer dining room. This will be accomplished by installing glass inclosures, which can be readily removed in the summer. Searchlights will illumine the park at night for the diners and the dancers.

According to a recent report there are 25,000 hotels in the United States, representing an investment of \$2,875,000,000, and the number of rooms totals 1,250,000. One of the New York hotel chains reports that approximately 618,000 guests register in its hotels annually, that 3,184,000 additional visitors patronize the dining rooms, that guests are served 5,800,000 meals and that 3,483,000 meals are served to employees each year.

Since the advent of prohibition the culinary department of the hotel is receiving far more attention than ever before. The steward's position has been advanced in importance and according to George F. Muller of Detroit, Mich., in a paper read before the stewards of Chicago, more constructive thought has been put into this end of the business in the last two years than in the 20 years previous. The dining room had been run on a large scale in the past without consideration of the financial return. It has been discovered that this department can be operated on a basis of a fair profit. Mr. Muller says there must be an objective, freedom, harmony, progress and loyalty to make the steward's position a financial success to the hotel. He advises stewards not to imitate others, but to figure their own costs to give good value for the money and to become noted especially for one or two things which appear continuously on the menu.

SPENCER AMENDMENT INDORSED
Frederic S. Snyder, president Boston Chamber of Commerce, acting on the recommendation of 85 per cent of the chamber's membership, has telegraphed Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh, United States Senators from Massachusetts, urging them to favor the Spencer amendment to the tariff bill, upon which Congress is expected to take action immediately. The amendment, introduced Wednesday by Selden P. Spencer, United States Senator from Missouri, provides for the establishment of a tariff adjustment board to administer flexible rates. The amendment has been approved by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

GRANITE STRIKE SETTLED
ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The granite strike of several months' standing was settled at Clark Island and St. George yesterday when quarrymen employed by John Moran & Sons returned to work. The terms of settlement included recognition of the union.

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American and European Plan
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Roof Garden, Dining Room, Excellent Home.
Table, Moderate rates.
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100 rooms \$1.00 200 rooms \$1.50
200 rooms with private toilet \$2.50-\$3.50
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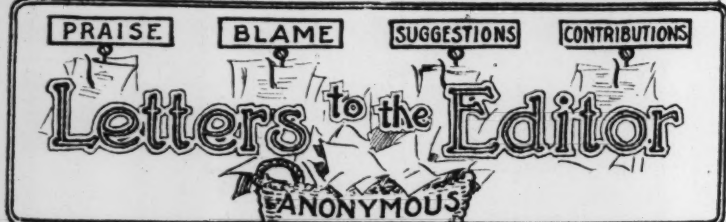
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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Germany's Ability to Pay

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an editorial published in the Monitor of July 29 under the title, "Will Germany Ever Pay Her Debt?" this important subject is treated in a lucid and comprehensive manner both instructive and entertaining, but a distinction is made between a bankrupt government and a solvent people which under a democratic form would seem debatable if not anomalous.

The government of a bank or corporation might be referred to as incompetent, inefficient and even corrupt and devoid of business integrity and, technically speaking, a "moral bankrupt," but so long as assets and capacity remain, bankruptcy, in the general sense of the word, does not apply. My point is that Germany is and has been "at herself" and has no idea of bankruptcy.

All are familiar with the old saw, "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," and another, "that it is never the part of wisdom to kill the goose that is expected to lay the golden egg."

Regardless of the merits of the reparation question, the financial world had decided that the assessment against Germany is excessive; in other words, the committee of bankers declined to recommend to their clientele bonds in an amount which in their judgment might not be paid. The German people can be likened to an overloaded camel that declines to get up until it is convinced that it can walk off with the load.

That the German Government has purposely devaluated the value of the mark is natural, and that it will continue to do so is not unlikely, but that ultimate bankruptcy will ensue is improvable.

Germany will sooner or later awaken to an appreciation of the fact that the reparation question has resolved itself into a matter of cold-blooded business, and that the investing public throughout the world is and must be the first arbiter.

(Signed) MORRIS H. MILLS.
Los Angeles, Cal., July 25, 1922

An Australian Replies to

Robert U. Johnson

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On the championship of France as against Germany, I write to protest against the views put forth in the Monitor of May 24, by Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly American Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Johnson's one-time position brings no more weight in my understanding to his partisanship of France than did the position of Horatio Bottomley, British M. P., newspaper proprietor, etc., to his rabid Anglo-Germanism in Parliament and press.

Mr. Johnson contends that France is "still the exposed right wing of Europe." Exposed? What is the Gallic Cock, that so shrilly crows as it digs its mailed spurs into prostrate Germany, exposed to? It is true that the German population greatly outnumbered that of France; but France is armed to the teeth and Germany is kept absolutely defenseless, surrounded by or near vassals of France—Poles, Czechs, Belgians and Rumanians, ready, sword in hand, for a word from their suzerain to spring with her into the land which they have been plundering since the armistice and which they would now like to further rob and devastate—a devastation

TEMPERANCE LEADERS TO MEET
TORONTO, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Speakers from many important countries will be on the program of the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, which will be held here from Nov. 24 to 29. The list of speakers will include Dr. C. W. Saleeby, London; Dr. D. S. Hammond, Sydney; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; president of the W. C. T. U.; Dr. Robert Herold, Switzerland; Lief Jones, England; president of the United Kingdom Alliance; Dr. P. A. Baker, Ohio; Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Boston; The Rev. B. H. Spence, Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

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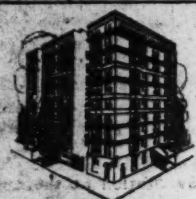
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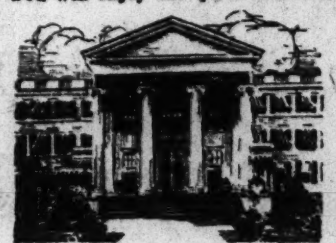
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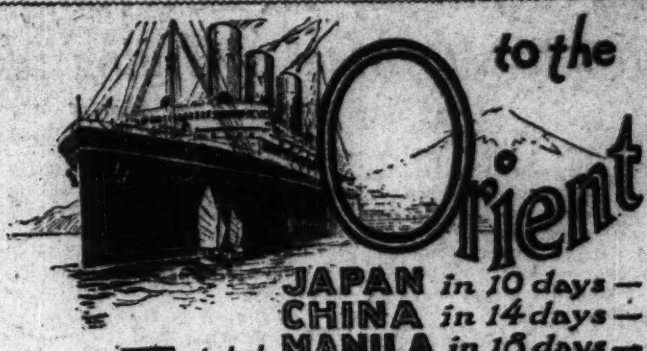
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EDUCATIONAL

The Teaching of Housekeeping in Paris to Meet a Crying Need

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

IN THE quiet and aristocratic quarter of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, in the rue Vaneau, there is a splendid mansion of the eighteenth century. It is the seat of "Le Foyer." The aim of the Foyer, founded by Mme. Thome, the owner of the house of the rue Vaneau, is the teaching of housekeeping.

When this work was created in 1900 it did not meet with much sympathy. Mothers were not disposed to send their daughters to special schools in order to learn the management of an interior. They were persuaded that this practical knowledge could only be acquired at home. But the views of the creators were larger than was supposed. Le Foyer was not run for the mere purpose of providing young girls of means and leisure with notions of domestic economy. Its object was to form an order of women who could carry their own knowledge to the needy housekeepers of the working-class faubourgs.

For, to the surprise of society girls eager to help their unfortunate sisters, the women of the people—whom they thought experienced housewives—were strangely ignorant of practical things. They realized that this ignorance was one of the chief causes of misery. Not knowing the secrets of simple but wholesome cooking, they would buy ready-made dishes or pork-butcher's meat which were at once more expensive and less wholesome. The dwellings, in spite of their poverty, might have been cleaner and even smarter had the tenants known more about household affairs. Still more incompetence was shown in the bringing up of babies. There was a great deal of work to do. But the first thing was for the would-be teachers to learn themselves things that they ignored.

At the Foyer they are taught cooking, washing and ironing, mending and right care of babies. In the large kitchens they come every day in great numbers and cook themselves simple—or more complicated—dishes. There are wash-rooms where, with upturned sleeves, they scrub with zeal. There is even a class of carpentry work which teaches them many useful things that can be done at home without the help of outside workmen. The vast mansion also contains a library with all kinds of books, where they can spend a few hours in a salon where they receive their friends and treat them to a lunch done with their own hands.

When the pupils know enough, not only to be excellent housekeepers in their own houses, but also to be good teachers, they take an examination. Provided with a diploma they are sent as professors into the numerous schools created by "Le Foyer" in all the populous quarters of Paris—Mémilmontant, Charonne, Billancourt, etc., where little schoolgirls or apprentices and mothers also come regularly to glean the useful knowledge so indispensable to their welfare.

The Observatory

IN THE light of the late news from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, it may become necessary to revise the widely-held theory that Americans hunger for all the education they can possibly obtain. The college has been trying to estimate the value of its extension work and in the course of the investigation has discovered that of all those who register for the correspondence courses and begin study not more than 10 per cent complete the required lessons and receive the special "Aggie" certificate. This lack of ambition and application cannot be attributed to the cost of the course because the fee, which is only \$2, is paid in advance. Apparently, then, the cause must lie in some other direction.

The case of the Massachusetts college, by the way, is not an isolated one. Publicly-supported institutions in numerous other states are expressing concern over the indifference which citizens show toward many of their efforts to perform a useful public service. In response to what seems to be a genuine and reasonable demand the college will establish an extension course in a distant community. It will organize the work and select one of its teachers to conduct it. In the beginning enrollment may be in the hundreds, but before the course is completed all except a handful will have withdrawn. That is the experience of state university after state university. California, for example, expects to keep not more than 30 per cent of its correspondence course students for the entire term. The rest, for one reason or another, fall by the wayside. The situation is the more disturbing because it has always been maintained that extension work in general and correspondence work in particular are designed almost entirely for those adults who have discovered how the lack of adequate education handicaps them individually and from whom may therefore be expected a special appreciation of the university efforts in their behalf.

This lack of sustained interest in extension courses and other movements to educate those beyond the regular school age is not a new development. Even the teaching of elementary English to aliens is surrounded with difficulties. The immigrant does not hesitate to acknowledge the fact that an acquaintance with the English language is his greatest need, and at first he responds warmly to any attempt to supply that need. But often his enthusiasm soon wanes, much to the discomfort of the Americanization workers. Another case is the one-time prosperity of the private correspondence schools. These institutions served a real purpose, but much of their former financial success was due to the circumstance that many students, after paying for the whole course at the beginning, withdrew long before they had completed it, and thus relieved the school of a considerable expense.

Whether the fault is with men or with methods is not easily determined, but extension workers have a feeling that it may be a little of both. They do not deny that correspondence courses are not always taught in the most appealing way and that they are seldom what the student expected them to be. But they also contend that a sense of steady application to duty is rare and is generally supposed. An additional consideration, beyond doubt, is the fact that the average man, after a day's work in office or factory, is not often disposed to devote his evenings to study.

Whatever the reason for the many defaults, it seems to be certain that those men and women who take extension courses in any form and take them seriously enough to complete them, find in their work much satisfaction and even more profit. President McVey of the University of Kentucky, who is now attending the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, likes to relate an experience he had in West Virginia. Forced late one night to make a long trip by trolley he fell into conversation with a fellow passenger who was not backward in telling his life story. This man had been a mechanic, but was not content to remain a mechanic. So he took a university correspondence course, finished it with credit and found himself promoted to a foreman's position with a consequent doubling of salary.

Local Authorities Confer and Resolve

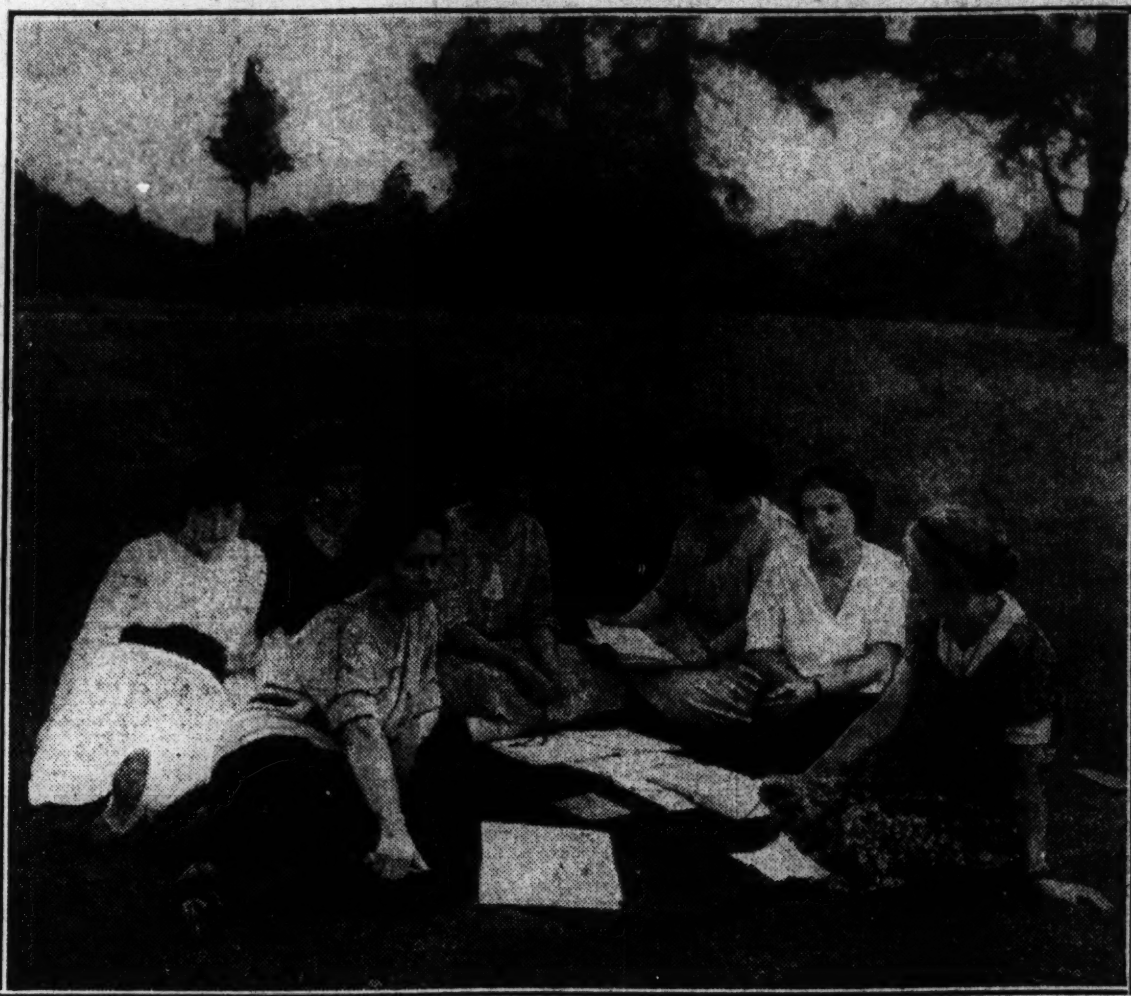
LONDON (Special Correspondence)

The Association of Education Committees, which now represents three-quarters of the local education authorities of England and Wales, expects a continually increasing influence upon English educational affairs. This fact was recognized by the conference of the association, which was held at the University of London upon the occasion of its recent annual conference. The proceedings of the conference and the annual report of the association indicate the nature of the problems which local education authorities are now being called upon to face, and they show, too, a grip upon ideals which augurs well for the future of education in England and Wales.

The need for enrolling local education authorities as members of the association is being stressed by those interested in the efficiency of local administration, and especially by those who desire to see its independence and freedom preserved from bureaucratic control.

Enlarged Power of Board Decried

During the past year the Board of Education, acting under the increasing pressure of the Treasury, has used the power of the national purse to control the action and limit the discretion of local authorities to an extent never before attempted. The tendency is for education committees to become more and more the executive agents of the central authority at Whitehall. This recent development in educational administration was decried in a resolution passed by the conference, pointing out that the demand increasingly made upon local education authorities for the submission to the board for approval or otherwise, of almost all items of educational expenditure, was preventing



The Bryn Mawr Campus Dotted With Groups Like This One, Talking, Arguing, Sounding One Another

The Higher Education of Women Workers in Industry

IT IS not often in the flow of social change that we can point to a beginning, for as a rule old merges too subtly into new. Yet the experiment in workers' education begun last summer at Bryn Mawr College, and continued there this year, is so original and so significant that a beginning is what it must be called.

Never before in the United States have 100 working girls attended a two months' resident course at a first-class college. Though this particular experiment failed, for lack of funds or for any other cause, the need it has uncovered and the vision it has raised must continue to guide others in the same direction.

Reject Proposal to Lower Salaries

Not only teachers, but all who take a long view of educational progress, found cause for satisfaction in the attitude of the conference toward the Burnham salary scales. A few authorities had authorized their representatives to press for a downward revision of the scales, on the ground that wages and salaries in other callings were declining. But this proposal was rejected by a large majority.

The conference pressed the claims of poor children to the benefits of a full education by protesting against the action of the Board of Education in restricting maintenance allowances to children attending central schools. The question of private schools was also discussed, and a resolution was passed aiming at strengthening the power of the authorities in dealing with the attendance of children at such schools. The reason for this action was the unsatisfactory educational standard of these establishments. By questioning the attendance of the children under the by-laws for non-attendance at a recognized school their efficiency would have to be proved or the children removed to schools of a recognized educational standing.

On the question of the general condition of educational affairs in the country, there is a marked superiority in the attitude of local authorities to that of the Board of Education, which is the more welcome because it is a reversal of the condition of things which existed before the war. In their report the association pointed out that it is by no means certain that in the non-adoption of the Geddes report the danger to education has passed away. Already demands are being made for the resumption of its findings. If more firmness and consistency had been displayed by the Board of Education the present position, it is urged, would have been more satisfactory than it is.

As to Tutors for Adults

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

A larger supply of suitable tutors is seen to be necessary to insure the steady growth and improvement in adult education. The recommendation of the advisory education committee on this point would seem to be a rule by which the supervising bodies and posts at a salary of, say, £500 a year should be made available to which the most promising tutors might be promoted.

The important consideration next arises as to the sources from which a sufficiently numerous supply of tutors can be drawn. The aim here is to find a larger number of young men from the universities and to make sure that they either have had some experience of working-class life or will get it before taking up tutorial class work; and, secondly, to pick likely young men from among the ranks of tutorial class students themselves, as school teachers, and graduates engaged in professions other than teaching.

The supply of the former class of tutors could be considerably augmented if the opportunities offered by the service of adult education were made more widely known at the universities. There is now a great deal of social and educational enthusiasm at most of the universities, and adult education should be extremely attractive to willing men of the right kind.

Industry as a whole and of the unity of Labor.

From this boundless diversity comes the greatest value of the school. Here is a cross-section of American industry, as far as women are concerned—a living exhibit of the elements which compound it. As Miss Ernestine Friedmann, executive secretary, said in an address to the students: "Not one of you can afford to disregard the experiences of your fellow students, no matter how different that experience has been from your own." From each other they can learn more about the problems they have to face than they can ever get from books. Discussion, therefore, plays a large part in the life of the school, and the campus is dotted from morning to night with small groups beneath the trees talking, arguing, sounding one another out on every question from the artistic value of motion pictures to Marxian Socialism.

Tutoring Follows Lectures

In view not only of the importance of discussion, but of the diversity in the students as well, a system of tutoring has been worked out to supplement the lecture courses. Tutorial periods are scheduled immediately after the lecture hour, so that the students go with the subject still fresh in their memories to ask questions, explain opinions, and sift out the points made by the lecturer. In each course there are at least two smaller, so that discussion groups are smaller and less formal than the regular classes. The tutors, selected for their teaching ability and knowledge of industrial conditions, work in close co-operation with the instructors as assistants thus giving continuity to the course.

Considering the purpose of the school to acquaint workers with the forces which act upon their lives, it was decided that Economics should be a regular course. The approach to this subject is made through a survey of the Industrial Revolution, the rise of the factory system, the growth of capitalism, and the development of Trade Unions. This survey is followed by a more particular study of modern problems in their bearings on the life of the wage earner. English Composition and Hygiene were also made compulsory. For the four hours a week left each student to elect, courses are offered in Literature, History, Psychology, General Science and Music.

Nor is physical education neglected. Two hours a week of gymnasium work and folk-dancing, and three hours of out-door recreation are compulsory, and since the college has splendid facilities for swimming, basketball, baseball and tennis, this last requirement is not difficult to fulfill.

Classes on the Open Road

In the country about Bryn Mawr, too, there are fine roads for hiking, and led by Miss Louise Brown, professor of astronomy at Wellesley College, the students are enthusiastically learning to know the flowers and birds they meet upon their way. Eagerly they watch coccinea that are become butterflies, or press ferns and flowers for their new collections. On clear nights the flat roof of the gymnasium is crowded with zealous star gazers. They trace out the fabled constellations; they hail the planets with a cheer. Whatever else they may learn this summer and forget, they will always know the stars.

Wherever a group of people is living together in close social contact there must necessarily be some sort of government; and when the group is seeking social and political equality it is needless to say that the government must be a democracy. The government of the summer school would cheer the heart of a Jefferson. Before they had finished their adoptions of constitutions, their elections of class and self-government officers, council members, joint committee representatives and co-operative store directors, these Jeffersonian democrats had a new point of view on the short ballot. The elections over, however, the machine set up subsided from view and has since carried on its work smoothly through committees and joint councils. The students have the

entire control of their own conduct in such matters as quiet in the halls, leaving campus after dark, etc. On all other matters, especially in regard to their courses, they likewise have a voice. Indeed, the supreme control of the school in the widest sense is vested in a joint administrative committee on which former students and industrial leaders have an equal vote with representatives of the college.

The Education of Instructors

Taken all in all, there is no higher ideal of education than that which this school embodies—students eager to learn, instructors anxious to teach them as they wish to be taught. No barrier is set up between the teacher and the student, for if the industrial workers have much to learn from their university instructors, these, too, have much to learn from them, and practical experience can often be linked to theory in the classroom. One instructor in history, for example, was explaining the three field land system in medieval England. One of his students—a girl from the farming districts of the American middle west—could not understand the idea of fallow land, common meadow, and manorial demesne. She knew only the most modern farming methods. As the instructor was attempting to explain, a foreign-born girl from central Europe raised her hand. "That is how it was at home," she said. "I lived in a village where the land was worked in that way," and she proceeded to give a description of a feudal agricultural society that bridged the centuries in a step, and brought medieval history up to date.

Whether or not the girls who leave the school go back to their factories to pass on what they have learned and to become leaders among their fellows, there is still a value in this educational effort. One hundred out of millions is not many, perhaps, yet it is a step toward the solution of the industrial dilemma. Workers cannot hope that their problems will be solved for them. They must help themselves, and until the liberalizing, balancing influence of education has permeated their ranks, they cannot help themselves without harming society. The work at Bryn Mawr is therefore a beginning in a new educational field. If the idea is widely taken up, as seems likely, the movement will give a new face to the industrial struggle.

Education's Progress in Middle States

Educational progress in the middle west of the United States is indicated well by the case of the State of Iowa, according to Dr. John H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools in Omaha, Neb., and a teacher at the summer session of Columbia University.

The advance in educational standards is evidenced in a number of ways, Dr. Beveridge declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. One of the outstanding is the recognition of two distinct types of education. The symbolic in which the high school prepares the pupil only for college arts work; and the motor activity type, in which the school spends special energy in training the pupils especially interested in manual training and domestic art and the like. This special attention recently given to motor activity training in the high schools has rapidly increased the attendance in all of the cities of the middle west, Dr. Beveridge said. The increase is particularly marked in Omaha, where the enrollment in the high schools during the last four years has grown slightly more than in the grade schools, which formerly held first place in comparative size of attendance.

The school building program of the middle west is another evidence of progress, according to Dr. Beveridge. "In many of the western towns and cities," he said, "the outstanding buildings are public school structures. For the most part these buildings are constructed according to modern ideas of school architecture for instructional purposes and not as monuments to architects."

Summer Study Made Easier

A further step toward higher ideals of education was taken when a salary increase was provided for the teachers who attend summer sessions at universities. This increase in salary also helped to raise teaching to its rightful professional status and indirectly rounded to the welfare of the child, Dr. Beveridge asserted.

The provision for athletics has also been a forward move in education. Where a single team for each sport used to be considered sufficient for a high school, Dr. Beveridge said, now a number of teams are maintained. Boys and girls alike have every opportunity for entering athletic competitions in the schools. And the training begins in the grade schools and does not wait until high school years.

Advantage in Coeducation

Dr. Beveridge is a firm believer in coeducation and feels that the students in the middle west, where coeducation is the rule, shows its benefits. This increase in salary also helped to raise teaching to its rightful professional status and indirectly rounded to the welfare of the child, Dr. Beveridge asserted.

The largest single problem in the middle west is that of rural education. There are many consolidated schools in Iowa and Nebraska, for instance, but still not enough to furnish adequate educational facilities to the child in the rural district. But the constant increase in the number of these schools, going hand in hand with the good roads campaign, is another evidence of educational progress.

Growth of Parents' Unions Welcomed

Teachers are not expected to feel any anxiety at the recent tendency in British education toward the formation of parents' associations. The development will, in fact, be welcomed by the profession; and there is no doubt as to its usefulness as an element in the educational system. So far as the teacher is concerned, he knows that he has much to gain by the organization of parental opinion. He has long known the disadvantage of dealing with the individual parent, whose comments and complaints on the school and his child's relationship thereto are frequently colored by personal prejudices and limited by lack of knowledge.

If the new kind of organization will mean that all criticisms and questions can be first sifted out, and then expressed in logical and compact form before reaching the teacher's desk, his duties and troubles will be lightened. As a means of interesting parents, and through them the general public, in the real work of the schools, probably no more effective scheme could be devised.

Such an Agency Needed

An agency for securing the co-operation of the public is especially needed today when educational progress is being retarded by the tightening of the financial screw. Mr. J. H. Lewis, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, is of opinion that the successful organization of parents' unions would be a powerful factor in the diffusion of a sound and well-balanced public opinion about education. What, in fact, did people think about secondary education? Had they a clear idea of its special function, of the difference between a secondary school and an elementary school, of the one hand, and a technical school on the other? Did they know why they wanted this kind of education for their children, and were they ready to make sacrifices and keep their children long enough at the school to give the school a fair chance? He was anxious that these topics should be fully and freely discussed at the parents' unions, so that a proper educational conscience might be diffused thereby in the district and throughout the country as a whole.

The parents' associations so far inaugurated are of two types: those attached to particular schools and those which enroll parents generally. The chief example of the latter kind of organization is that which was formed last year at the instance of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Viscount Curzon, Sir Mark Collett, and Lady Glenconner.

Usefulness Shown by Aim

The usefulness of such an organization is obvious from an enumeration of its aims, which briefly are as follows: To promote the study of approved educational experience from other countries and its application to the specific problems of English schools; to urge consideration by the authorities of schools of the recommendations of departmental committees and royal commissions appointed to examine the conditions of education; to secure adequate representation to the proper quarter from an impersonal source of any well-founded criticism by parents as to the character of the education given; to draw attention to their general interests; to press for reforms in the curriculum; to secure that all teachers shall receive training in education; and to urge that provision shall be made for their superannuation.

The Parents' Union of the Harrow County School affords a striking example of the usefulness of the other type of association, namely, that attached to a particular school. Its objects, as stated in its rules, are to promote intercourse between school and home, and to develop local interest in education. Membership is open to parents of present and past pupils on payment of a nominal subscription, and the management is in the hands of a committee consisting of several elected members, together with the headmaster and senior assistant master.

The work of the union is of a varied character. Lectures are arranged on subjects of interest to parents; for example, Professor Huxley has given an address on "Education for Life," the director of education at Selfridge's Stores has lectured on "Commerce for Boys of Sixteen and Over." Social gatherings form an important part of the activities of the union, thus giving opportunities for parents to become acquainted with one another and with the staff. It is hoped to arrange, in the near future, outings to places of an educational interest, such as Oxford or Cambridge. That the interest and co-operation of the parents is successfully enlisted in the work of the school is proved by the fact that the committee of the union awards special prizes in various school subjects and takes part in school functions.

Co-operation Between Authorities

A greater measure of co-operation is being sought between the various authorities responsible for the conduct of the New York City schools. In a letter to teachers, principals and superintendents, President George J. Ryan of the board of education asks for "any suggestions for school improvement that you may desire to make." "It has occurred to me," he continues, "that during the school year just closed you may all have become aware of conditions in the school system that could be changed in the interest of the children or of the teachers."

THE HOME FORUM

From Thames to Colne

AT SIX o'clock in the dawn of a breathless September morning we weighed anchor at Hole Haven and drifted out with the falling tide into the Thames. A mist hung over the river and veiled the Kentish shore. The water was dead calm, without a ripple. Occasionally strange eddies caught us and spun the yacht completely round. Very little traffic was moving on the river, but some distance above Southend was a fishing fleet with nets out. Giving them a wide berth we headed for Southend Pier, now looming up ahead out of the mist. The sails occasionally drew a little and we kept steering way by using the sweeps.

Past the pier the land fell away towards Shoeburyness and we kept on almost due East. The mist grew thicker instead of lifting, although the sun was now up. A light southerly air was helping us, and we made good progress, feeling our way from one buoy to the next.

Our course was now about east-north-east round the Maplin sands. As the sun gained in strength the mist at last began to clear. We saw the Nore lightship astern and the beacons marking the measured mile on shore. Slowly we crept up to each buoy, passed it and steered for the next. The tide was nearly done and the breeze still continued light.

About the middle of the morning the tide turned against us and we drew ahead very slowly. A tug came chugging up astern, passed us and vanished ahead, leaving a white wake behind. Several barges bound northwards edged in towards the sands, took in sail and anchored. We persevered against the stream, but soon saw that with the increase in its force we must follow the example of the barges.

We headed inshore, heaved the lead and found we were in five fathoms. Coming athwart the tide as we did we were carried rapidly astern, and a buoy we had passed and left some distance shot by us again with extreme rapidity. We let go the anchor and prepared for a several hours' wait.

About four o'clock a breeze suddenly sprang up from the east. The flood had still an hour or so to run, but we decided to beat against it, for once round the Maplin light we should have a fair wind. The barges were hoisting sail and were away before us. Two, some way ahead, were soon out of sight, and another astern rapidly drew up to us. We both tacked in and out, and when the barge



Washington Square From a Drawing by Alice Harvey

ploughed by us we hailed the skipper: "Can we make Brightlingsea?" "Yes. Get up the Spitway before dark."

As we drew down on the Maplin light we began to make great way, for the ebb had set in and we had a fair wind. The Swin Middle lightship was abeam about sunset and we cast about for the Spitway, a passage between Gunfleet sands leading to Clacton, the Colne and Blackwater. The sands about here are very intricate and we had our eyes glued to the chart. Evening was now falling, and in the dusk we steered a compass course for the entrance to the Spitway.

It was now a race with the approaching darkness. There are no lights on the Spitway buoys. The one at the sea end has a bell but the other has neither bell nor light, so that to find the passage in the dark would be almost impossible for strangers. The channel is about half a mile wide, and the wind was blowing across it with the tide.

At length, a black dot ahead was faintly discerned among the waves. We drove for it and could soon make out the big spherical bell buoy, and could hear at intervals the solemn clang of the bell as the buoy rose and fell. Here we gybed, and keeping well to the weather side of the buoy ran into the channel.

There was a great jumble of waves under us, as if we had very little water, but kept close to the weather bank, lest the wind should fall off, to which case the tide would carry us to leeward on to the sand. On the starboard bow the lights of Clacton front shone out of the dark. Somewhere to the south of them a faint black object appeared on the water; it was the buoy at the far end of the channel. The bell buoy vanished in the gloom astern, while the shore end buoy remained on our starboard bow only faintly visible. The sea beneath us grew calmer as if we had run over the shoal water.

We held on our compass course till the Knoll light, marking the entrance to the Colne river, became visible on our port beam. Then we hauled in our sheet and headed for the light. We had now several fathoms under us and were through the sands. A pleasure steamer bound for Clacton came through the Spitway astern of us with her ports all gleaming.

A long sail in the dark brought us to the Knoll light. A second light had to be passed, and then we found ourselves in the channel for the Colne river. A third flashing light marks the entrance to the river, and after passing this light we felt we had gone far enough in the darkness among unlit buoys. Here we anchored in five fathoms, turned in and slept till broad day.

In Burns' Ayrshire

I have seen a fair number of Scotch villages, and Ochiltree is the most Scotch. One long street, in three reaches, flows down the hillside. From the head of the brae you see about one-third of its length, to the kirk; here it bends, and you may go a step further and see the village cross, at the end of another third; and at the cross you begin the last stretch. This winding and sloping street is lined for the most part with one-story houses, each offering a door flanked by two small windows. Thatch makes them look old and whitewash fresh. They stand shoulder to shoulder, and few have front yards. To an extent unusual in countries north of Italy, the scenes of village life are enacted in the public view, on the street, and about open doors.

From what I saw of the play, it is no such tragic stuff as an Ochiltree boy, George Douglas Brown, put into his "House With the Green Shutters," one of the most vital works of fiction in our time. Since Ochiltree has begun to realize that a substantial and lasting fame was achieved through that terrible novel, the house, near the head of the brae, where Brown was born, has been distinguished with green shutters, almost the only shutters in the place, and quite incongruous. The corner stone of the parish church was laid by James Boswell.

In a dark grove, just beyond the lower end of the village, rise the high, crow-stepped gables of an ancient mansion that has given shelter to two famous men upon an interesting occasion in the life of each. "For in Ochiltree House John Knox was married, and who else but Claverhouse!"

Out of Mauchline we climbed into the purer air and sweeter associations of Mossiel Farm. We took shelter in the house from a shower, and conversed with the farmer, whose father held the lease fifty years ago and was separated by but one other tenant from Robert and Gilbert Burns. In their time the leasehold was for about one hundred acres. The present two-story farmhouse is built up on the walls of the old one-story cottage which they occupied. They were not successful farmers, but the poet was happy at Mossiel.

Here flowed his most spontaneous verse. From these high-lying fields he swept with a glance the world which was the subject of his sagacious comment. It was no longer deemed sufficient to qualify Burns as a sweet songwriter in the Doric. His is by far the best poetry the British Isles can boast from Milton till near the opening of the nineteenth century. And perhaps no more discerning eye, no more comprehensive understanding, no more penetrating judgment ever in that time surveyed the conduct of men. What an amazing thing—that a few rural parishes, between Ochiltree on the west and Tarbolton on the east, afforded sufficient training and sufficient scope to this critical genius, gave him knowledge and occasion!

Tarbolton and Catrine and Lochlea, we saw them all, but Ochiltree was still our center, and "Oh, if could only have ye here for a fortnight," sighed our genial friend, "I would make ye love the place so ye couldna leave it." I will not pretend that I think George Douglas Brown the most important Scottish novelist since Stevenson, and perhaps to say that would mean little; but his birthplace may well be proud of him for a true observer and a faithful artist. An old gray manor-house that witnessed the nuptials of two such "marshals of the world" as Knox and Claverhouse, is something, too. I may be right or I may be wrong in thinking that the man of letters who most completely and entertainingly represented British life and thought in the eighteenth century was James Boswell; but it is not with indifference that a person walking down Ochiltree Street beholds fronting him Auchinleck estate, of which Boswell was so proud and whither he led a greater man, though less readable author, than himself. In and around Ochiltree lived James Tennant and Willie Simpson and other of Burns' dearest friends, but it is by far the prettiest village in the heart of the Burns country. I remember it best as it reposed in the faint sunshine of late afternoon and on through the lingering midsummer twilight, at the home-coming of the rooks and the play-bow of door-step toddlers, when the blue smoke from a hundred cottages proclaimed that crowd-time had come, and the croon of soft voices floated up the brae.—George McLean Harper, in "Dreams and Memories."

GRAY and unending, the March rain fell for a second day on a quiet city. In Washington Square the wind blew down branches on the brown, sodden turf, the benches were empty and the paths were water-leveled with the grass. The drumming of the rain and the rushing of the gutters drowned all other sounds. Buses came and went quietly, carrying only the chauffeur and the conductor, except now and then for a raincoated passenger inside. The seats on top were always soaked clean and deserted. Few pedestrians were out and those who were, moved leisurely under their umbrellas.

Washington Square would never have been famous if it had always been like this: The pavements shining with reflected light as do the mirrors of a long gray beach at ebb tide. The hurrying, chattering men and women would return and the shouting children. Bustle and color would flood the streets again. Laborers and Greenwich Villagers, peasant women with shawl-covered heads and brokers with swinging sticks would come back with the sunshine and the trucks and the limousines and the handcars. But this afternoon the Square belonged to the artist who stood, subdued and happy, drinking in the peacefulness there in steady rain.

Childhood in Apulia

In the summer we used to go to the country, especially at vintage time. I had an aunt who owned a large farm, and I was always invited there at grape-gathering time. It was the happiest season of all the year.

We had a wealthy distant relative who, though she managed to keep quite distant from all of us, occasionally invited me, the namesake of her family hero, to visit her at her villa in the country. The villa was one of artistic beauty, with its walls pure white, red-tiled roof and deep-green trimmings. A picturesque stone wall covered with creeping vines completely surrounded it. Long winding paths, with rich pergolas overhanging them, led from the road to the entrance. On either side and through out the grounds a veritable paradise of flowers; roses and tube-roses, carnations and lilies of every variety, morning-glories and pansies wafted their perfume through the balmy air. Stately trees arose as sentinels about the villa, while here and there throughout the grounds fountains gushed forth their limpid waters and marble seats invited one to a life of leisure. The villa was furnished most luxuriously with costly rugs and vases and rare furniture from many lands.

Not far from the villa and in bold contrast to it, stood the crude huts of the "contadini." These used to interest me greatly. They were cone-shaped little dwellings made of rough stone or a mud mixture not unlike adobe. Each had a small opening which served as a doorway, while the roof had a small round hole which served as both window and chimney. The floor was made of plain mortar earth; stones were the only chairs, straw the only bed. In these huts my relative's farm and made possible the up-keep of the large holdings which she possessed.

Of all the seasons of the year, Christmas time was perhaps the most beautiful for the people as a whole. It was a season when a truly religious spirit pervaded every home. The weather was generally clear and calm, the sun at mid-day bright and beautiful, the skies of the night flawless, the stars innumerable and bright as gems. The Christmas dinner in our home was a memorable occasion not alone

because of the good things to eat, but also because of a special custom we had of showing our gratitude to our parents. For days before Christmas we would vie with one another in composing the best letter or little poem to express our love for mother and father. Before the Christmas dinner, we would hide these in some place on the table, perhaps folded in a napkin, under the plate of father or mother, and even under the tablecloth. Our parents would first pretend not to see them, and would feign surprise when they were found, and the best part of the Christmas dinner was to hear father and mother read the letters we had written, and then pronounce which one was the best.

For days before Christmas Eve we boys would gather soil and sod, twigs and branches, and bringing them to the house, with boxes we would build a miniature Bethlehem. We would make little houses and winding roads, and plant little twig-trees until it looked like a natural hillside. On Christmas Eve father would open a box, which he kept sacredly locked all during the year, and we would take out myriads—so it seemed to us—of little terra-cotta figures, each representing a character in the story of the Nativity. Under his direction we would place each where it belonged; the Magi just coming over the hill, with only the heads of their camels showing; far in a corner of the room, with a dim candle burning back of it, was the star of Bethlehem; over to the right were the Shepherds keeping their flocks by night; here were the people coming down the hill with their gifts; while near the floor was a little stable with Mary, Joseph and the Babe in the Manger.

Then father would gather all his children in a half circle about Presagio, mother in the center sitting in a small chair like the rest of us, and he would tell us the story. A few candles cast a soft and gentle light upon the scene. With a long cane he would point to the various personages, and thus he would narrate to us the whole story of the birth of the Christ Child.

As I write these lines it is Christmas Eve, and exactly twenty years since I last sat around the Presagio. . . . The home of my childhood is no more, and I am in America, far, far from home. Sometimes, "like tides on a crescent sea beach" come longings for Italy and the scenes of my childhood.—Constantine M. Panunzio, in "The Soul of an Immigrant."

A Mountain Seaman

Allus-ago I yearned to view the sea. Maw had a sight of old song-ballads for To sing us young-uns, picking out the tunes On her old dulcimore. The one I liked Was that that told about the Old Salt Sea, And Ships A-Sail, and wonders of the deep.

At school I had no call to hate my books; The master let us learn the things we craved. If we sat still and never pestered him. I took a fancy to geography. All full of sea-whirlpools and reefs and tides, Breakers and spouting rocks and far lagoons.

And when a prize—the picture of a wave, A love-life, lifted, silvery-green wave— Was given, I got hit, pinned 'hit to a log. Longside my bed, and then I'd lay and dream; Dream I was clinging to hits billowy mane, Or diving through to wonderment below.

—Ann Cobb.

Genuine Sentiment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STORY is told of a colored man who enlisted in the army, but who seemed quite incapable of making himself useful in any situation wherein his services were needed. An officer finally asked him, "What made you enlist, anyway?" Sam grinned and replied, "Ah heard de ban' playin'!"

How many, indeed, have little more than a similar explanation for taking important steps! They have taken them after some mere play on the sentiments. It is quite common for people to be moved to do something (which should have had mature consideration) by the passing exhilaration of oratory, music, or perhaps mere personal urgency. Much that is either wrong or insane is thus done by mortals through listening to and acting on mere appeal to what are called the emotions. Judged by the fruits of such stirrings and actions, sometimes causing a lifetime of regret and sorrow, when no effectual remedy is at hand, there is much need among mortals for that spiritual training and spiritual poise which will enable them to avoid the influences which appeal to erroneous sentimental thinking. Having no relation to right reason or wisdom, such thinking leads into error.

The need for the cultivation and use of that which pertains to true sentiments—that which is substantial and protective—is fully met in Christian Science; for, under the better definitions and accurate uses of words brought out by this Science, many terms commonly used to describe the counterfeit are found to have meanings which are dignified and significant. As "sentiment" and its derivatives are to be found in this class of words, a little attention to this meaning may prove helpful; for better sentiments lead to better actions.

In ordinary usage "sentimentalism" most often means the judging of things and actions by personal feelings, rather than by reason or by rule. It results in that superficial judgment which is expressed by thought largely influenced by human emotions and ecstasies; and the sentiments thus expressed are usually quite remote from the more solid convictions formed within thought which entertains and uses genuine sentiments. Such genuine sentiments are the sincere feelings which arise from the contemplation of thoughts allied to universal ideas—the reflections of divine Mind.

In her writings, Mrs. Eddy generally uses the word "sentiment" to describe substantial verities,—as, for instance, in one citation from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 206), wherein she contrasts supposititious mortal-mind force with true prayer as follows: "Will-power is capable of all evil. It can never heal the sick, for it is the prayer of the unrighteous; while the exercise of the sentiments—hope, faith, love—is the prayer of the righteous. This prayer, governed by Science instead

Blackbirds for Variety

It is odd, and indeed disagreeable, to have lived in this world for—well, let me say ever so many lustres—and only now to appreciate the full, rich quality of the blackbird's note. There is one of these birds singing away "like mad" in the orchard as I write. He is perched almost at the very apex of a tall Chaumontel pear tree, and stands out like a weathercock against the sky. He has taken up the same post every day for a week. It seems childish to record so simple a fact, but the truth is I am quite proud to have noticed it. Like the rest of the world, I have read reams of poetry in my time about the songs and the ways of birds, but have taken it all as "common form" and generally yawned. Yet here is this persistent fellow stirring a new life, a new curiosity, in me, and prompting me to envy the placid tribe of ornithologists.

Yes, I know what Pope says. But man is not the sole proper study of mankind. Why not try blackbirds for a change? It would make us, I am sure, more modest, more benignant, as well as wiser. But we prefer to be conceited and to go on writing innumerable novels, poems and plays about our precious selves. . . . Homo sum in our blatant cry, and it is our boast that we think nothing human to be alien—thereby implying that we are not going to bother about blackbirds. Yet a greater dramatist than Terence hampered himself by no such pitiful restriction. Indeed, Shakespeare, as we all know, loved birds passionately and knew many of their secrets. Shakespeare, if only by alliteration, suggests Shaw, and I have sometimes wished that G. B. S., that exclusive analyst of men and supernum, had tried nature-study as a paragon. It needn't have been blackbirds; it might have been beetles, or what you will, so long as it was a change from the two-legged animal without feathers that has been his perpetual hallucination. If only he had been the least little bit of a lepidopterist! I am sure that the knowledge of butterflies . . . would have given a mellower tone to his plays, imparted to them that felicity of mansuetude that, amid so many brilliant qualities, they just miss.—A. B. Walkley, in The Times, London.

Beauteous the feet before the gale, Beauteous the multitudes in mail. Ranked arms and crested heads; Beauteous the garden's umbrage mild. Walk, water, meditated wild. And all the bloomy beds.

—Christopher Smart.

of the senses, heals the sick." Does not this use of the word illustrate the higher sentiment, or feeling? And does not the cultivation of such sentiment, through exercise of these three pure expressions of thought, lift one much above all mere emotions or reactionary modes of human thinking?

Indeed, it does! When thought is leavened by Christian Science, true sentiments are found highly influential for good. They bring out practical betterment in human conditions through the healing of sickness and sin, as Mrs. Eddy teaches. Then the mental modes of emotional sentimentalism, which rise and fall according to passing conditions in the so-called minds of mortals, are seen as errors, unreal and useless. Having no real value, the so-called sentiments, heavily weighted with negative meanings, fade away; for, once one understands the power and feels the happiness which attends the exercise of genuine sentiments, the mere inane sentiments, so called, are seen to be illusions, and illusions, like soap bubbles, soon collapse.

It is in the false sense of affection that the emotions of mere human sentiment most frequently play havoc. Christian Science teaches that right affection is never emotional or unstable. But among many who measure affection by appeals to mere physical sensation, affection is an experience of personal feeling; and such feeling or sentiment is little more than passing fancy or mere liking. When tested by the trials which really bring out stability and unselfishness in those moved by true affection, mere personal affection (given to obtain its own satisfaction) goes to pieces and soon disappears.

The error of entertaining this wrong sense of sentiment is surely healed by Christian Science, which gives the yearning heart a sure means for stability and progress. Those who understand this Science love it, and gladly cling to a faith daily justified by its fruits. Of this better thinking and living Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 268): "The Christian Scientist keeps straight to the course," and she adds, "His 'help is from the Lord,' who heals body and mind, head and heart; changing the affections, enlightening the misguided senses, and curing alike the sin and the mortal sinner." Paul also admonishes, "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Flemish Political Movement

THE seeds of discord between the Flemings and the Walloons, which the Germans sowed in Belgium, are still sprouting. During their occupation the invaders pretended to discover that the ancient race of the Flemings, which inhabits the northern half of Belgium, had been cruelly oppressed by the French-speaking Walloons of the southern half, and, wishing to apply the old maxim of "Divide et impera," they began to encourage a separatist movement. The Flemish language is practically the same as the Dutch and, therefore, similar to Low German, or Plattdeutsch, and, like the inhabitants of French Flanders and Holland, the Flemings are tall, blond, and fond of cleanliness. Even their pig pens are whitewashed. The Walloons, on the other hand, are more like the French.

Though the German scheme failed as far as any external political separation was concerned, it did stimulate the already existing desire among the Flemings for more local autonomy and greater influence within the Kingdom. In particular did their racial feeling express itself in the demand for a Flemish university in which their Teutonic tongue would be preserved against corruption. Ever since the war, this question has been debated with more or less acrimony, and it has not yet been solved. That the Flemings should have a university of their own has been conceded, but when it comes to the proposal that the already existing French-speaking University of Ghent should be converted into a purely Flemish institution, the Belgian deputies have thus far hesitated.

On another question there have been differences of opinion between the Flemings and the rest of the Belgians, namely that of the military reorganization of the country. Until just before the war the national defense burdens of Belgium were relatively light, but since the neutrality guarantee was so ruthlessly violated by Germany, the Belgians have realized that in the future they must be better prepared. In this they have been encouraged by their recent allies. With France, a military pact was concluded in 1920, and a similar one with England is under discussion. How Belgium is to put her defenses into shape is a subject of current political debate. A six months' compulsory military service period the French consider too short, particularly since their own sons have to serve eighteen months. A whole year certain elements of Belgian opinion hold to be too much of a sacrifice. But though the country has made rapid strides toward economic recovery, the Government finances are in bad straits owing to Germany's failure to pay for reparations, and without French aid the Belgians know they have small chance of ever collecting anything.

With the military question the Flemish one has become entwined in two ways; first, the Flemings insist that their own boys should be organized and drilled separately, so as to maintain their racial identity; and, second, they now demand that they be granted satisfaction in the matter of the University of Ghent before they will vote for the proposed reorganization of the army. As the Government majority depends on a certain number of Flemish Catholic votes, this demand is a serious obstacle. Hitherto the present Cabinet has expressly declined to take sides in the Flemish-Walloon dispute. The Flemings now want the debate adjourned till October, when they expect to be stronger.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that behind this Flemish stand is the Roman Catholic political organization, which is stronger in the north than in the south. Together with their language, the Walloons have inherited a greater religious liberalism from France, and radical ideas always spread faster among an industrial population than among scattered farmers. Fearing contamination, the Roman Catholic clergy of Flanders therefore support the plan to drill their parishioners separately. The opponents of the Roman Catholic Party, on their side, assert that once the University of Ghent has been made Flemish, the next step will be to make it a Roman Catholic institution, though no such purpose as yet has been avowed.

If the Flemings persist in their demand, and they are nothing if not insistent, some concessions will have to be made to them. Without their support, the Government cannot carry out its program of military reform. Without French aid nothing can be collected from Germany, and without such payments the budget will be hard to balance.

Analyzing New York's Trade

WHILE it is always unwise to draw rash conclusions from apparently striking facts or statistics, without fully knowing the subject under discussion, it is perfectly justifiable to examine such data and point out the possible, or even probable, deductions that would seem likely to follow therefrom. Considered from this standpoint, recent figures prepared by the Merchants Association in New York present a remarkable subject for thought or discussion.

in view of the vast scope covered. For example, each year New York turns out more than \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods of all sorts, ranging from the trivial to the mammoth, and some of them constitute a sort of monopoly for the city. As a single instance of this latter, about 95 per cent of all patterns for ladies' home-made dresses made in the United States are produced in New York, while a very large percentage of all the diamonds polished in America are actually finished in New York City.

The trade that leads all others in New York is that dealing with wearing apparel, and in this field some of

the statistics seem to verge almost upon the fabulous. There are, for example, more than 2000 concerns in the city manufacturing men's garments, with a total value of their yearly produce reaching close upon \$500,000,000, and some 5000 concerns engaged in making women's clothing to the value of nearly twice this amount. Almost half the millinery and lace goods made in America are manufactured there, and this industry alone employs about 35,000 individuals and totals an annual value of considerably more than \$150,000,000.

The statistics presented in this tabulation cover various aspects of the situation, and are not entirely devoted to a mere statement of quantities and amounts. Some of them are distinctly illuminating. For example, the average wage of the ordinary manual worker is less than \$1500, while the average amount that the efforts of each such wage earner contributes to the goods he or she handles is more than \$3750.

It is not a surprise with all these facilities that New York should also excel as a great market, but this is another story. Suffice it that goods mounting into the billions are sold in the stores of New York each year, and that within the fifty miles surrounding the city there are congregated almost a tenth of the population of the entire United States. About 50,000,000 people were brought into New York over the railroads during 1921, a startling figure when it is remembered that this means that each day there must have arrived a populace large enough to constitute a remarkably good-sized city. With the advance of the years what will the resultant be of the congregation into cities and the tendency toward specialization of industry?

A Primary Law Weakness

AN INTERESTING disclosure is indicated in the charge made by Mr. Breckinridge Long, defeated in the Missouri senatorial primary election by Senator James A. Reed, that his failure to obtain the nomination was caused by some 40,000 or 50,000 Republicans voting for Mr. Reed. Mr. Long was defeated by slightly more than 6000 plurality. No wrong is charged, except that implied by the action of Republican voters unfairly participating in a Democratic contest. But the fact that such participation is made possible by the careless wording of the primary election law should not be overlooked. It is manifestly unfair that voters of one party should be permitted to take part in selecting the candidate of the opposing party and then be able to go to the polls in November and assist in defeating him.

It may not be that in Missouri, admitting the correctness of Mr. Long's statement, such action by the Republicans voting for Mr. Reed resulted in the selection of the weaker of the two candidates, but it is conceivable that such might be the result in any state where similar action was possible. Such a practice surely is playing politics with a vengeance. In the first place, it opens the door to the utter defeat of the real purpose of the law. Conceding the correctness of Mr. Long's estimate, Mr. Reed would not be the nominee of the Democrats of Missouri, but of the Republicans. And the same Republicans who have aided in nominating him are permitted to go to the polls at the time of the general election and help defeat him.

By the same token, of course, those Democrats who are aggrieved because of the defeat of Mr. Long may withhold support from Senator Reed and throw it to Mr. Brewster, the Republican nominee. If they decide to do this, the outcome in Missouri promises to be interesting. The State is normally Democratic, though it now has one Republican United States Senator. It seems certain that Senator Reed cannot look for the support of the friends of prohibition and law enforcement. He is, first of all, the candidate of the nullification forces, and it may be that the decisive contest will resolve itself into one between the wets and the dries, rather than one between the Democrats and the Republicans. The once powerful brewing and distilling interests in Kansas City and St. Louis fought long and desperately to save the saloons. They are not yet ready to admit that the battle has been lost. Perhaps those who are sincerely searching for an explanation of the unexpected action of Missouri Republicans in voting for Mr. Reed will find it in their over-zealous desire to restore the saloon and the brewery as influences in their midst.

Publishing Money

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN relates in a recently published article that Germany, in the second week of July, was menaced by a revolution—a revolution traceable to conditions that never before in the political history of the world had threatened such an upheaval. The cause was a general strike by the printers of the Reich. The effect of the strike was to put a complete stop to the "publication" of money in Germany. It was feared by the workers that their wages would not be forthcoming when due, because of the lack of a circulating medium. Hence the revolutionary movement, which was quelled by the discovery that the vaults of the Reichsbank contained a lot of 500-mark bills, printed several months ago but not issued.

The story told by Herr Harden serves to call attention to the enormous growth of the money-publishing business, not only in Germany but in other countries—like Soviet Russia, where that business, a product of the war, has attained to proportions fairly inconceivable. There was a time when every bill printed was backed by gold, by silver, or by some other almost equally realizable economic entity. Now, in the countries where the money-publishing business is a growing industry, there is nothing behind the note that comes from the presses—nothing but the paper on which it is printed.

The need that most pressingly confronts not only Germany, not only Russia, but every country in the world,

including the United States, is to devise a way to put a stop to wholesale money-publishing. The collapse of an industry is not generally regarded as a consummation to be desired with any degree of devoutness. But the world would regard a discontinuance of the business of publishing money as the most desirable thing that could eventuate in the present crisis. What the world is loudly crying out now is: "Stop the presses that are publishing money by the mile—with nothing behind that money but a fiat!"

Union Labor and the Coal Strike

THERE has been considerable decrease in the membership of the American Federation of Labor during the past few years. Thus, in 1920, its paid-up membership numbered 4,078,740, whereas at the opening of the forty-second annual convention in Cincinnati this year its paid-up membership was 3,195,635, or a drop of about 20 per cent in two years. It is true that Samuel Gompers and his associates maintain that this situation has

been brought about solely by the industrial depression and that they see no reason for undue apprehension. As a matter of fact, however, it is extremely difficult to explain satisfactorily the figures just quoted on this basis alone. If, on the other hand, a survey be taken of the last two or three years, it will be found that union labor during this period has not been any too successful in attaining its demands. In fact, since 1919 or 1920, it has known more of defeat than of victory, and this would seem to have been due largely to the fact that, for one reason or another, the unions have demanded too much, virtually refusing to acknowledge the economic dictum of adjustment. Thereby they have been forced to accept a certain measure of defeat. It is generally becoming recognized that Labor is entitled to a better consideration than it has enjoyed in the past, but this must be tempered with the recognition that it should itself play fair and be willing to give as well as to take.

Indications point to an ending of the coal strike in the not distant future, and while forecasting the terms of settlement is out of the question, it is probably safe to say that they will not prove by any means an unqualified victory for the unions. This of itself practically means that the miners are likely to have to accept less than might have been the case had they made their demands in the first place more in accord with the economic conditions of the times. Moreover, in such a case, a great amount of distress might have been avoided.

After all, even though by its vote the rank and file of an organization appears to determine its policy, this is not always completely true, and if the decisions reached and acted out too often prove unwise, the members are liable to reassert their prerogative of individual initiative. The recent dropping off in numbers in the A. F. of L. would seem to indicate that such a thing is happening today, and should the settlement of the coal strike be outstandingly unfavorable to the unions, it would appear likely that the federation might be faced with an even greater defection from its ranks than has been in evidence during the past two years.

THERE are but few institutions in the United States which are endowed with as great possibilities for good, in relation to the foreign element in America, as the public libraries of the country. In some instances this is not fully realized, and the resultant loss is not by any means alone to the foreigner, but is fully as much to the country in which he has elected to reside. It is in this case, however, an instance of unrecognized opportunities, for surely neither side would deliberately refuse the advantages that are so easily available and so potent for usefulness if they realized in the least degree what they were doing.

It was during the war that this question was first given really serious consideration, a call to public libraries being then issued by the University of the State of New York, in which it was asked whether it was as much a question of Does America owe foreigners this service? as it was, Does America owe herself this service? In other words, it was pointed out that upon the public libraries rested largely the responsibility of transforming the aliens into loyal and patriotic Americans.

There are several ways in which the libraries may serve their purpose in this respect with regard to the aliens in America. First, it is important to have popular books in the native tongues of the nationals concerned, because the first appeal must be on the ground of a direct attraction. Then there must be presented facilities for learning English, for the various peoples who make use of the libraries for works in their own tongues, and then there must be a sufficiency of books on citizenship and allied subjects. Also, there must be kindly and tactful attendants. When these requirements are fulfilled, the possibilities of usefulness for the public libraries of America in relation to the alien population would seem to be almost inestimable.

Aliens and the Public Libraries

AGREEMENT reached by up-State leaders in New York, and just announced by the acting chairman of the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, that after the fall primaries men and women are to have equal representation on every Republican county committee, carries considerable significance. Particularly is this the case because the law only provides for two representatives from each election district, without specifying which sex. Moreover, there is nothing in the law to indicate necessarily that women shall have representation. It is impossible, however, under the State Constitution to provide specifically that one of the committee members must be a man or a woman, but the law was passed to pave the way for woman representation, and the people are evidently taking advantage of their prerogative.

EACH state in the American Union has varying regulations in its school laws, and again each city has its own local regulations made necessary by the population and conditions, but a question that has arisen in New York is worth some attention. It appears that a body known as the Council on Immigrant Education has requested that the board prescribe that the maximum number of pupils in immigrant classes for English be reduced from thirty to twenty, "so that the pupils may receive proper instruction."

Teaching English

This certainly strikes one as a sensible request. Teaching a language requires much more personal communication between teacher and pupil than some other branches of knowledge, for it cannot be done by diagrams and figures; as in the case of so many other things. For this reason it is hoped that the New York Board of Education will adopt this recommendation. It is but too plain that English as a language is none too well taught to those whose proper grounding in it is a political necessity, if the United States be permitted to fulfill its founders' hopes.

This Council on Immigrant Education made another request that is still more interesting, because it shows that teachers of English do not get as much pay as teachers of German and French. It is stated that the latter get \$6.50 per session, while the teachers of English get but \$3.90. It seems hardly credible that, circumstances being what they are, any can regard the teaching of English as of secondary importance to that of German and French, if for no other reason than that for immigrants properly to learn English is necessary and supplementary to the immigration laws under which they were admitted. Aside from the fact that teachers are poorly paid, the better the admitted immigrant learns English, the more familiar he is with it, and the more he identifies it with new interests and new loyalty in a new world, then the more will the activities of the foreign-language press be curtailed. Everyone knows to what depths of treason and misrepresentation that press can descend, and how it is opposed to that process which is known as "Americanization," which, properly taught, is no more than putting the immigrant in a position where he understands that his allegiance must be much more than a "scrap of paper" and that with his privileges he assumes obligations.

In other quarters of the United States where the teaching of the immigrant is also an insistent necessity, it may well be that the regulations and practice differ from those in New York, but the foreign population of New York is so large that what its education authority does in the premises is of importance to the whole country. This importance is now greater than ever, and is emphasized in the contention of the council, as it is reported, that according to the present law the enforcement of the literacy test for voters entails not only foreigners speaking English, but reading and writing it. In any case, it certainly seems that the one language really indispensable to an intelligent citizenry should be taught by teachers who receive pay equal to that given for instruction in German and French. The first and fundamental requisite is that the immigrant be taught English, not as an expedient and form of convenience, but as an integral part of his citizenship, and with that German and French have nothing to do. The teacher who can explain the English language to the immigrant, make him understand its rules and acquire its pronunciation, is really performing a public duty for which he or she deserves to be paid a fair wage in these days when living costs are high.

Editorial Notes

IT is difficult to keep track in these days of the many evidences of multiplying friendly relations between nations. A recent one of special interest is the loan by Harvard University of one of its largest astronomical telescopes to the University of Cracow in Poland. Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard has made arrangements for the transfer of the instrument, and it will be shipped by way of Danzig at the expense of the American institution. Ever-increasing amenities like this between nations will draw them closer together, in spite of the shortsighted policies of politicians and "statesmen."

INVENTIVENESS is not confined to the Yankees. Two Italians have devised a mechanism for controlling the speed of automobiles. The more the driver "steps on it" the slower the car will run. The city of Rome is considering the adoption of the device, as its many narrow streets and numerous hills make high speed in the old quarters dangerous, and drivers are prone to disregard regulations. There are other places besides the Eternal City where this invention would work to the advantage of the public.

A MINOR incident in the life of a small new government has value of suggestion to bigger and older countries. France, obliged to cut down its navy as a result of the Washington Conference, offered the destroyer Hassard as a present to little Latvia. That Government found on inquiry that the cost of running the gift would be so great that it might have to decline it. Pretty soon nations with no more money to waste will wake up to the folly not only of building, but of operating, large navies, and will devise means of making them unnecessary.

THE Skibbereen Eagle is no more. That famous bird, otherwise known as the Cork County Eagle and Munster Advertiser, has been brought down in the fighting between the Irish Free State Army and the irregular troops. It has ceased publication, and the world is poorer for its absence. Sixty-five years ago the Skibbereen Eagle solemnly assured the Tsar that it "had its eye on Russia," and since then, until recently, that eye never passed a wink. Now, it is said, the end of the Eagle has come. Messrs. Lenin and Trotzky may breathe freely.